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VOL. XX NO. 188 BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

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NO FETTERS FOR COTTON TRADE IN CITY

East India Cotton Association Decides Against New Bill

MAHOMED SULEMAN MITHA ON HARASSED MINORITIES

BLESSES GOVT. PROPOSAL TO END "TYRANNY ON TRADE"

BOMBAY, Friday.

By an overwhelming majority the East India Cotton Association adopted a resolution this afternoon, expressing its emphatic opposition to the new Cotton Bill, proposed by the Government. This decision of the Association will be communicated to the Government to-morrow (Saturday).

THROW OUT THE BILL.

As many as 38 members voted for an amendment moved by Mr. Saligram Sadanand stating the reasons why the Association was opposed to the proposed Bill. The original resolution moved by Mr. Mohamed Suleman Mitha failed and Mr. Saligram's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition. Only 11 members voted against the amendment while a few others remained neutral.

STRONG EUROPEAN BLOC.

The opposition group was solidly composed of European members except for a solitary Indian.

NO FETTERS FOR TRADE.

The amendment adopted by the Association sets forth the reasons on which the opposition is based.

The chief among them is that the present trouble experienced in the Market is of a temporary nature while the Bill places permanently drastic powers in the hands of the Government to interfere with the trade. The considered view of the premier organisation in the city connected with Cotton trade is that the trade should be left to itself, as outside interference was alarming and harmful.

THIRD OF ITS KIND.

The meeting this afternoon, which was the third in succession, the previous two having been held on Friday, and Tuesday last, lasted for nearly three-quarters of an hour. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was in the chair.

Unlike on previous occasions Sir Purshottamdas did not make a speech to-day. He only said that they had met to take their final decision on the matter and invited suggestions from the members.

Mr. Mohamed Suleman Mitha moved a resolution supporting the Bill. He was seconded by a European member.

SUPPORT FOR THE BILL.

In proposing the resolution Mr. Mohamed Mitha made a lengthy speech. In the course of the speech, he said:—

I can assure you Mr. Chairman that I have not been slow in acting on the suggestion you put forward when we last met here, that an earnest attempt should be made to try and adjust the present difficulties by means of consultation and negotiation. I have interviewed in the interval a large number of members, I have endeavoured my best to find some common ground for negotiation, but unfortunately I must state that things to-day are in no way better than they were then, and that the Cotton Bill as it stands appears still to be the only concrete proposal put forward for the purpose of restoring unfettered trading in the Cotton Market.

"HARASSED MINORITIES."

I admit, of course, that certain promises were made to me that in the event of my opposing the bill, normal conditions would be restored. But the situation, Sir, is so serious, that something definitely constructive and concrete is required before I can take it upon myself to oppose a measure calculated not only to protect harassed minorities, but, what is infinitely more important, to secure the grower a regular and broad market in which to sell his produce. And, furthermore, I feel that even if normal conditions were restored now, there would be nothing tangible to guarantee that a normal condition would not recur at some future date.

"BEST PROPOSAL SO FAR."

I am of opinion that the cotton Bill is still the best proposal made so far for the purpose of restoring normal conditions in the Cotton trade, allowing all bona-fide traders to conduct their business without let or hindrance, and fostering the interests of the grower on whose welfare the very existence of this country depends. And as most of you have condemned the coercion and intimidation to which our market has been subject, and the Board of the Association have admitted officially their inability to cope with the situation, I appeal to you to judge the Bill in its true light, namely as a considered effort on the part of Government to afford to all the protection and the freedom to which all are entitled.

GOVT. BILL BLESSED.

I propose the following resolution:

"This Association, having regard to the conditions which have been prevailing in the Cotton Market with their resultant loss to the Cotton Trade in general and the Coton growers in particular records its approval "in toto" of the draft Bill for the regulation of the Cotton Trade."

Mr. Earli of Messrs. Volkart Bros. seconded the proposition.

Mr. Lalji Naranji enquired from the mover of the resolution if he had heard of any country in the world where similar action had been taken by the government on markets of smaller proportion than the cotton market of Bombay.

"TYRANNY ON THE TRADE."

Mr. Mohmedbhai replied that he was not a politician but he would say that there was no country in the world where similar tyranny was inflicted on the trade as it was done in this country. He protested against the treatment meted out to Muslim merchants by those with whom the Muslims did not agree politically.

Mr. Lalji Naranji regretted that under the present conditions, freedom of speech was restrained and therefore people found difficulty to express their views.

MR. SHALIGRAM'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Shaligram then moved an amendment to oppose the Cotton Control Bill and called for further consultation with a view to bring about amicable settlement.

Mr. Coleridge enquired of the chairman if the amendment was in order. The chairman ruled the amendment in order.

Mr. Saligram Sadanand proposed an amendment, emphatically opposing the Bill. He said that the difficulties which were being experienced in the market at present were of a temporary nature and were due to the disturbed political situation in the country. The Bill now proposed by the Government gave them drastic powers to interfere with the trade and the speaker felt that it was uncalled for.

In the opinion of the speaker the situation would ease if the trade was left to itself and there was no need whatsoever of a Bill of that nature. He therefore appealed to the House to support his amendment and inform the Government that they were opposed to the Bill.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Pratapral, secretary of the Cotton Brokers' Association and when put to vote was carried by a majority of 27 votes, 38 voting for and 11 against. A few members remained neutral.

SPEEDING UP THE BILL.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have extended the life of the Cotton Contract Act of 1922 for a period of two months (till October 31). The Act was expiring on August 31. This move on the part of the Government is regarded as an indication of their desire to rush through the new Bill in the September session of the Legislative Council.

IQBAL REJECTS COMPROMISE SCHEMES

—:o:—

LAHORE, August 5.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal, in a statement, admits that a scheme of compromise on the Sikh Muslim controversy was communicated to him about a week ago, but adds that, after he had received it, another and a totally different scheme was sent to him by Sir Jogendra Singh.

Sir Mahomed expresses surprise that publicity should have been given to the first scheme. His view, however, is that neither of the schemes could be acceptable to the Muslims as a basis of negotiations.

He further emphasises that his community does not want the promised announcement of the British Government's decision to be delayed even for a day by any negotiations at this stage and that it is only on this understanding that the Muslims could take part in the negotiations.

His reasons for rejecting Sir Jogendra Singh's proposals are that while they are apparently intended to concede to the Muslims a majority of one in the total strength of the House, they would actually reduce the Muslims to equality with non-Muslim and most probably to a minority.—A.P.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5.

News has been received here that the "Dictator" of the Jamiatul-Ulema Hind has been arrested near Muzaffarnagar on his way to Delhi.

Nineteen volunteers who were with him were also taken into custody.—A.P.

Processionists Disperse

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

After the dispersal of the Muslim congregation at Shahi Mosque, about 1,500 persons started in a procession shouting "Allaho Akbar" towards the centre of the city. After they had made a short advance, the police stopped them and asked them to disperse.

Then Sardar Narendar Singh, the City Magistrate, addressed them, explaining the consequences of the demonstration. One of the processionists came forward and said that in accordance with the order of the Majlis-i-Ahrar, he would not disperse. The police took him into custody. The City Magistrate again asked the crowd to disperse and the processionists agreed to disperse on condition that the arrested man was released. The police released the man and the procession then dispersed.

Policemen have been posted at all cross roads.—A. P.

NAIDU AND MARSHALL PULL GAME ROUND

—:o:—

Add 217 Runs For Eighth Wicket In 140 Minutes

SIX SIXES INCLUDED IN NAIDU'S SCORE

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The match between the All India Cricket Team and Warwickshire which commenced at Birmingham on Wednesday ended to-day in a draw. Following were the final scores:— ALL-INDIA 282 and 344 for 8 declared.

WARWICKSHIRE 354 and 110 for 3 wickets.

Fine weather prevailed when Naidu and Wazirali resumed the Indians' second Innings at Edgbaston to-day in the match against Warwickshire. The wicket was good Indians began badly, Smart holding Wazir Ali and Nazir Ali off Jarat for one and nil respectively, and Palia being out b.b.w. to Paine for a duck. Jarrat next had Amarsingh caught by Croom for five. Indians thus lost four wickets today for 36.

Naidu

GREAT NAIDU—MARSHALL PARTNERSHIP

Then followed a great stand between Naidu and Marshall which retrieved the bad start Naidu hit out with tremendous force all round the wicket. He sent Jarrat successively for two fours and a six and passed his half century when he had been batting an hour and ten minutes. Marshall completed his 50 in an hour and a quarter. The pair had taken the total to 229 for seven at the lunch interval and were both unbeaten, Naidu with 103 and Marshall with 57.

Marshall

SIX SIXES IN NAIDU'S SCORE.

Resuming after lunch, Naidu and Marshall remained unseparated till they had put on 217 runs for the eighth wicket, Naidu then being caught by Croom at slip, running to point, off Jarrat. His 162 was made in ten minutes over three hours, and his partnership with Marshall lasted 20 minutes over two hours. Naidu hit six sixes and 13 fours. Marshall and Godambe then carried the total to 344 when Indians declared their innings. Timing well and placing his strokes accurately Marshall played a valuable innings and remained unbeaten with 102, while Godambe was also not out with seven, Jarratt took five wickets for 158 runs.

ALL-INDIA 2ND INNINGS

Following are the detailed scores:—

Navle c Parsons b Paine	14
Naoomal b Santall	20
Colah c Bates b Jarratt	20
Naidu c Croom b Jarrat	162
Wazir Ali c Smart b Jarrat	1
Nazir Ali c Smart b Jarrat	0
Palia l.b.w. b Paine	0
Amarsingh c Croom b Jarrat	5
Marshall not out	102
Godambe not out	7
Extras	13

Total (for 8 wickets declared 344

SUSSEX STRENGTHEN THEIR CHAMPIONSHIP CHANCES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Following are the results of first-class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:

Sussex v Northamptonshire. Sussex won by six wickets. Northants 99 and 211. Sussex 176 and 135 for 4.

Somerset v Lancashire: Somerset won by 51 runs. Somerset 94 and 151. Lancashire 102 and 92. (Wellard 4 for 16, White 4 for 43.)

COMMUNAL AWARD

Premier's Announcement To Be Made Before End Of Aug.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In view of the recent discussions in the India Sub-Committee of the Cabinet, the impression is strong that proposals for provisional settlement of the Indian communal problem are taking a definite shape.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

The "Times" anticipates that the terms of communal settlement will be announced simultaneously in England and India before the end of the month. All indications suggest that there will be further formal consultation, for though, as Sir S. Hoare has said, it may result in delay of constitutional programme, the delay should not be such as to frustrate the earnest desire of the Government to initiate and carry through legislation next year.

The Round Table Conference method will continue, adds the "Times," in spirit if not letter, since the stage of general discussion has passed and the stage of consideration of actual details reached.

LIMITED PERSONNEL.

It may be anticipated that the third and final Conference with necessarily limited personnel can be assembled in London early in autumn and thereafter the White Paper giving Government's proposals could be referred to the Joint Select Committee before the close of the autumn session.—Reuter.

MR. ELLISON DEAD

Comilla Shooting Sequel

DACCA, Aug. 5.

Mr. Ellison, additional superintendent of Police, Comilla, who was shot at on the 29th July at Comilla and removed to Dacca died at 6-40 this evening. His condition took a sudden turn for the worse yesterday evening.—A.P.

AWAITING AWARD

SIKH-MUSLIM TALKS PROVE ABORTIVE

WILL PREMIER FOLLOW IRWIN OR WILLINGDON?

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, August 5.

Hopes which seemed to prevail yesterday and day before in political quarters engaged in Muslim-Sikh negotiations appear today to be disappearing. Firstly, Sir Muhamed Iqbal's attitude on behalf of the Muslim Conference gives difficulties for settlement. Secondly, no pact will be acknowledged by the Government which is not tripartite and the Hindus have not even been consulted in the matter.

ALL FOR AWARD.

Thus opinion here is veering round to the view that the Government should be pressed to announce its award by the middle of this month.

The Government is very keen on keeping to the Secretary of State's pledge so that a provisional settlement of the communal issue which the Premier undertook to give may be known and the way cleared for further stages of work in connection with the constitutional discussions. It may be emphasised in this connection, that whatever award is given, would as stated by the Premier last December, be only provisional, and that it could be replaced any time by mutual settlement between the communities and that in any case, it would have only a limited life.

CRUX OF PROBLEM.

The real issue will of course revolve round the point, whether the Premier's award would honour the position taken up by the Simon report and the Irwin Despatch against statutory religious majorities, or whether it would follow the course advocated recently by the Government of India in favour of communal majorities in certain provinces on the basis of separate electorates.

PUNJAB SHIKHS' "CHALLENGE"

Muslims Demand Majority Representation

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

In response to the Ahrar Party's appeal, the "Punjab Day" was observed to-day by Muslims.

Elaborate police arrangements were made in the vicinity of Sahi Masjid where 5000 Muslims recited prayers. Speeches were made asking Muslims to accept the Sikh's challenge and a resolution was passed to the effect that if Muslims were not given majority representation in the new Constitution they would not accept it.—A.P.

HOARE'S CHANGE OF FRONT

—:o:—

Protest Of Parsi Central Association

At a meeting of the Council of the Parsi Central Association held on Wednesday evening, the following resolution was adopted:—

"After carefully considering the Secretary of State's announcement of June 27 as well as his subsequent explanation, the Council of the Parsi Central Association are of opinion that the new procedure is decidedly a departure from the policy hitherto adopted of British and Indian co-operation, on an equal footing, in the working out of the new constitution for India and on which plan all the parties resolved to co-operate in the work of the Round Table Conference.

"The Council respectfully protest against the abandonment of the R. T. C. method which is contrary to the assurances given by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Irwin, and the Council are of opinion that the substitution of a new method of action cannot produce an agreed constitution. The Council, therefore, urges the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State to reconsider their decision and renew the co-operation of all parties by the R. T. C. method as originally agreed to."

EDITOR OF "STATESMAN" SHOT AT

Assailant Commits Suicide

CALCUTTA, August 5.

Sir Alfred Watson, Editor of the "Statesman," was fired at to-day in his office, but escaped uninjured.

His assailant was captured, but, subsequently, committed suicide by swallowing poison.

DETAILS OF OUTRAGE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Details now available of the attempt on Sir Alfred Watson show that Sir Alfred had a narrow escape, the bullet slightly grazing his hair and passing through the back window of the car. When the car stopped in front of the "Statesman" office gate, a Bengali youth aged 21 dressed in a Dhoti and coat thrust a revolver through the front window of the car and fired one shot with a six Chambered Wembly.

SWALLOWS POISON.

The bullet crazed Sir Alfred's hair, as stated above. Sir Alfred at once stopped the car, got down and directed that the youth, who had been overpowered by the constable on duty and a Durwan, should be taken inside the office. Sir Alfred then went into the office. While being taken inside, the youth struggled violently with the Durwan and constable and managed to free one of his hands which he put inside his pocket. He then took out and swallowed something believed to be potassium cyanide. He immediately collapsed and fell to the ground and died on the way to the hospital. The youth has not yet been identified.

Sir Alfred Watson, who was unshaken by the incident, is now working at his desk as usual. The body of the youth was viewed by the Coroner's jury at the morgue.—A.P.

CONGRATULATED ON HIS ESCAPE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The Calcutta Corporation at a meeting this evening, on the motion of Mr. D. J. Cohen, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning as dastardly the attempt on the life of Sir Alfred Watson and congratulating him on his miraculous escape.

MAN WHO SHOT AT TEGART.

The revolver used by the assailant was found on the rear seat having dropped from his hand immediately after firing. The assailant has not yet been identified but he is suspected to be Dinesh Chandra Majumdar, who was sentenced to transportation for life in connection with the attempt on Sir Charles Tegart's life on 25th August, 1930, but escaped from the Midnapore Jail.

Four live cartridges are stated to have been found in his pocket.—A.P.

A. I. MUSLIM CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Working Committee Meets In Delhi To-day

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5.

The working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference meets in Delhi on August 6.

The Political situation the forthcoming communal award and the Muslim demand in Alwar are some of the items on the agenda.—A.P.

GUJERAT'S 22nd "DICTATOR" TO BE PROSECUTED

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 5.

All those who were arrested in connection with the procession taken out in observance of the "Gandhi Arrest Day" were released to-day except the 22nd "Dictator" of the Gujerat Congress Committee.

He will be prosecuted under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru, wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was ill, is now recovering her strength rapidly.—A.P.

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MACHINERY FOR SALE—OIL EXPELLERS, by Anderson, Krupp & other makers, Complete and Semi-portable Compound Engine and Boiler 140 lbs. pressure 15 N.H.P. by Robey, One Ruston Hornsby Cold-starting Crude Engine 35 B.H.P. in Working. Apply AJMERA COMPANY, Bombay No. 3.
N R7693

A 7,000 SPINDLE RING TWIST SPINNING PLANT, of Platt Bros., 1912 to 1926, completely overhauled is available for early delivery. Full particulars and price from G. P. O. Box No. 960, Bombay.
T R7685

WANTED—A HYDRO-EXTRACTOR in working order new or second hand, write to INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Bombay No. 11, stating full particulars and lowest price.
N R5327

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at 11 A.M. (S.T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 5th August, 1932.
5339.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that S. H. THAKER has been appointed SECRETARY at the Bombay Office of the Company.

Applications for a few Special Agencies in Bombay and Suburbs on attractive terms are invited from experienced persons.

SECRETARY,
40-42, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay
5222

Public Notices

MYSORE DASARA EXHIBITION, 1932.

DO YOU WANT AN ALL-INDIA MARKET?

During the Dasara Session, large numbers of the Buying Public from All Parts of India will be visiting

MYSORE.

Let them see and handle your goods at the

MYSORE DASARA EXHIBITION

1st October To 15th October, 1932

ALL FACILITIES WILL BE GIVEN TO EXHIBITORS

A HANDBOOK and GUIDE to the EXHIBITION will be issued and will command an extensive sale as in previous years. There is space in it for only a limited number of Advertisements.

For Prospectus, Advertisement Rates, etc., please write to:—
THE SECRETARY,
EXHIBITION COMMITTEE, PUBLIC OFFICES, BANGALORE.
5295

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Two Temporary Receipts Nos. 688/2180 and 1321/3783 in respect of 15 Shares Nos. 14223/227 and 65735/65744 of the New India Assurance Company Limited, in the name of Rasoolbhoy Akbarali Kagavala has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate Temporary Receipts will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
5336

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM LAUNCH of 90-Tons, Complete Excellent Condition.

Two seagoing, sailing vessels of 21 tons and 21 tons respectively, complete and in excellent conditions.

For particulars apply to:—
A. LOGSDAIL.
Dy. Supdt. of Lighthouses
Old Custom House, Fort.
Bombay.
Bombay, 5th August, 1932.
5324.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1181 of 1932.

(1) RATANSEY DAMJI, (2) JETHABHAI HIRJI, (3) CHAPSI LADHA, (4) CHATURBHUJ DHANJI, (5) MANECKJI DAMJI, (6) DAMJI VERSI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort ... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) RATANSEY VIRJI, (2) MEGHJI KHETSEY, (3) DEWJI RAISEY, (4) HIRJI KANJI, (5) CHATURBHUJ KHAISEY, (6) MALSI GOVINDJI, all Jain Hindus defendants, 1, 4, 5 and 6 being of Bombay and residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort, defendant 3 being of Hubli, residing at Hubli, in the Dharwar District and Defendant 2 being of Ghatcoper, residing at Ghatcoper in Salsette (7) SHAMJI HEMRAJ, (8) KURPAL SHAMJI, both of Bombai Jain Hindu inhabitants, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Jain Cutchi Dasa Oswal Mahajan ..... Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against the defendants 1 to 6 abovenamed and against defendants 7 and 8 on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Cutchi Dossa Oswal Jain Mahajan for framing a scheme for the management and administration of certain religious and charitable funds and for a declaration that the 1st plaintiff and defendants 1 to 6 or some one or more of them are validly appointed Trustees of the said funds or in the alternative for appointment of fit and proper persons as Trustees and for other reliefs AND TAKE NOTICE that leave has been granted by this Hon'ble Court to the Plaintiffs under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure to file the above suit against defendants 7 and 8 on behalf of themselves as well as on behalf of other members of the Jain Cutchi Dossa Oswal Mahajan.

And TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court has fixed the 31st day of October, 1932, for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 5th day of Aug. 1932.
DASTUR & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
5340.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the COTTON AGENTS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 1st day of July, 1932, presented to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm alteration of the said Company's Memorandum of Association by extension of its objects as mentioned in the Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company, held on the 16th day of May, 1932 and which resolution runs as follows:—

(a) Delete from clause 3 subclause (a) of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, the following words "but the Company shall not trade on its own account in any commodity" and add the words "merchants on its own account and as" after the word "as" and before the words "Commission Agents" in line 1, Article 3, subclause (a) of the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

(b) Add the words "piece-goods, hosiery, sugar, lands, buildings, hardware, machinery, stores," after the words "seeds" and before the words "and other commodities" in line 2, Article 3, sub-clause (a) of the Memorandum of Association of the Company and

(c) Add the words "and articles and also to act and work as Managing Agents of Joint Stock Companies" after the words "other commodities" in the same line. So that article 3 (a) of the Memorandum of the Company would, when so altered read as under:—

3 (a) To carry on business as Merchants on its own account & as Commission Agents and brokers in cotton bullion seeds, piecegoods, hosiery, sugar, lands, buildings, hardware, machinery stores and other commodities and articles and also to act and work as Managing Agents of Joint Stock Companies.

And NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1932, and any person interested in the said Company whether as a Creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alterations under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., of Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1932.
MADHAVJI & COMPANY,
Solicitors of the Company.
5329.

TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS SAJAN & Co. FORT-BOMBAY

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 7th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianellis Restaurant, specially made teak and Blackwood Complete household Furniture, Tilting Chesterfield suit, Silver Show cases Drawing Room Cabinet, His Master's Voice Gramophone, Singer Machine, Safe, Cushion Royal Sofas, Jacobian teapoys, Wardrobe, Oval dining table and Chairs, Meat Safe, Glassware, etc, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS

Very big and valuable Single Diamonds Rings, Necklaces, Bangles, Bracelets Ear-rings, Kudas, Pearl Necklaces, Bangles, Nose Rings, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 7th instant at 3-30 P.M. sharp on Ground Floor of Babulal Mansions, Chowpatty Sea Face.

RE: BOMBAY HIGH COURT O. O. C. J. Suit No. 407 of 1932
C. BANKER & CO. ..... Plaintiff
V/s.
S. MAHADEO ..... Defendant.

On account and risk of the defendant and others.

The Jewellery on view at our office, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

VORA & CO.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under Instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No 19: Case No. 23: Parel Chawl Road, (Toolsirampada).

Building St. Nos 105/107; 101; 103; Case Nos. 121; 122; Narayen Dhru Street.

MENESSE & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
& COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE of property (land) at Kadarmal Road, Malad, on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1932, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers at 123, Medows Street, Fort, under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 370 of 1931: Ardeshir Framji Sunawalla & Anr. v/s. Vithaldas Odhavji & Co., & others and pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree Absolute made therein on 14th January, 1932.

All that piece of land called Ghamchawada admeasuring about 12042 sq. yds. with the structures thereon situate at Malad in the South Salsette Taluka, District Bombay Suburban.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, Attorneys for the Receiver, 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927

AUCTION SALE OF 39 BALES COTTON YARN

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.) at Yarn Market near Hanuman Temple, Tambakanta by order of Messrs. Narandas Topan and on account and at the risk of Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb the Defaulting Purchaser:—

39 Bales Laxmi Mill's (Sewreo Cotton Mills Ltd.) Yarn No. 20 1/2, containing 400 lbs. each.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

ASTROLOGY

The biggest and most reliable Astrological Society in India, and the far east with unsolicited testimonials from every part of the world. Free Prospectus on application. Annual Life Reading (monthly information) **Rs. 4.** Detail and complete **Rs. 8. DHANADA (WONDERFUL TALISMAN):** Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling and attains to long life, good health, fame, son, success in undertakings, prosperity in service and business, etc., Rs. 7-10. Special, giving immediate effects, in gold tube **Rs. 29-11. BASHIKARANA TALISMAN:** Through the influence of this the wearer gets promotion in service and succeeds in business, **Rs. 4-9.** Special, giving immediate effects in gold tube **Rs. 34-2.**

N. B.—If not benefited, money refunded, guarantee supplied.

Prof. B. K. JYOTIRBHUSAN, F.T.S.
(Expd. 30 years).
President—All India Astrological and Astronomical Society.
Head Office:
105 (B), Grey Street, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

GUJERAT MILK SUPPLY SCHEME KILLED

B. B. & C. I. SAYS "NO"

Not A Paying Proposition!

The "Charotar" milk supply scheme has been knocked on the head—the scheme by which it was proposed to import large supplies of milk every day into Bombay from Gujerat.

The Municipal Corporation, which has welcomed a private enterprise in this connection, directed a representation to be made to Government on the subject. Government wrote to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway supporting the Corporation, but the railway company say they are not prepared to provide refrigerating cars, as it would not be a commercial proposition to do so, nor are they in favour of allowing privately owned vehicles on the line. They are also not prepared to reduce the railway freight either.

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Municipal Commissioner in a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in April, 1931, discussed the question of requesting the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company to reduce freight charges beyond Bulsar and to provide refrigerating or insulated cars for the transport of milk from the area known as "Charotar" in Gujerat. The letter says:—

It appears that the railway company were considering about the same time the question of reducing the freight rate on milk to Bombay and providing other facilities to the milk trade. The railway company informed me that their Local Advisory Committee had recommended that the best method of handling and distribution of milk should be settled by a committee consisting of representatives of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the producers, the public and the railway company. Accordingly I took steps to constitute a committee consisting of four representatives of the milk producers, seven representatives of the public, nine representatives of the Corporation, two representatives of the B.B. & C.I. railway and two officers of Government, that is the Live Stock Expert to Government and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gujerat. A meeting of this committee was held on October 16, 1930.

On the question of the provision by the B.B. & C.I. railway of refrigerating or insulated cars, the representatives of the railway company informed the committee that the rules did not permit the company to provide refrigerating cars and, therefore, it was not possible for them to do anything in the matter, but the company would have no objection to any importer of milk providing refrigerating equipment at his own cost.

GRAVE HANDICAP.

It was on the other hand urged that if the importers of milk were asked to provide refrigerating machinery at their own cost, the trade of importing milk would never be able to make any headway. The committee, therefore, resolved that the question of providing refrigerating cars at their own cost to be recovered by a small increase in the rates, be pressed upon the attention of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company and the Municipal Corporation be requested to approach Government to expedite the disposal of this question

I would be glad if Government would press upon the railway company the necessity of providing refrigerating or insulated cars and reducing freight charges beyond Bulsar."

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, in reply sent a copy of a letter from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, dated March 21, 1932, and a copy of Government letter dated August 17, 1931, to which it is a reply.

The Government letter to the B.B. & C.I. Railway Agent say:—

Government fully realise the desirability of obtaining supplies of milk for the city of Bombay from the area known as "Charotar" between the Mahi and Sabarmati rivers which is a very good milk-producing area. I am accordingly directed to urge upon your administration to provide the requisite number of refrigerating cars for the conveyance of fresh milk from Gujerat to Bombay on the lines suggested by the Municipal Commissioner, as mentioned at the meeting held under the chairmanship of the Municipal Commissioner on the October 18, last that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Administration possessed two refrigerating cars originally designed for bringing fruit from Quetta. If these cars are still available, I am to suggest that it might be possible to adopt them for the transport of milk, of which, it appears the Municipal Corporation are willing to guarantee a minimum daily supply for transport. In view of the above I am to request that you will kindly reconsider the matter and favour Government with your reply at an early date."

The Agent, the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company replies as follows:—

RAILWAY'S REPLY

The scheme is not a commercial proposition. To provide for shopping and failure at least three vans will be required which the loco and carriage superintendent estimates would cost Rs. 75,000 'plus' Rs. 37,500 for refrigerating apparatus, or a total of Rs 1,12,500. We would also require two engine driven cooling sets at Nadiad costing about Rs. 10,000 and an attendant to look after the apparatus. The yearly interest, maintenance and depreciation at 11 per cent. work out to Rs. 13,475 which with Rs. 1,160 the cost of the attendant, makes a total of Rs. 14,635. The receipts from one trip a day at the present half parcels rate would be Rs. 70,980 which would leave Rs. 56,345 to cover haulage and operating charges. Our average cost of hauling a coaching vehicle one mile is Rs. 0-4-2. Our haulage costs will amount to Rs. 62,659 leaving Rs. 3,686 to cover shunting charges at both ends.

But there is another consideration. We have no shunting engine at Nadiad and the proposed site of the factory is on the side opposite to the station, and there would be no way of attaching the van to the mail. Unless we know the dimensions of the cans we cannot say how much milk could be loaded in a van, or whether these assumed earnings would be realised.

It is also doubtful whether the Bombay Municipality would guarantee these minimum earnings. I am not in favour of allowing privately owned vehicles of the line, but even if they were owned by the municipality we could not reduce our rates.

DIVINE MEDICINE OF

HERNIA

CENT PER CENT SUCCESS WITHOUT OPERATION

Why do you suffer from Hernia? Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us send five pice postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—DR. H. C. ROY, DIVINE TREATMENT HALL, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

Industrial Disputes In Bombay Presidency

During June 1932, the number of industrial disputes was seven, one of which occurred in Bombay City, foor in Asmedabad and one eacn at Hubli and Nadiad. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 3,371 and the number of working days lost was 18,350.

NATIONAL THEATRE STEPS FORWARD

With "Merchant Of Venice

(BY OUR ART AND DRAMATIC CRITIC.)

The Indian National Theatre add its determined perseverance to the unusual patience it has shown for the right response from the city's intellectuals. And, both patience and perseverance have brought for them the reward they have hard-earned. "The Merchant of Venice," as witnessed at the opening evening on Tuesday, marks a definite step forward for the group of young and enthusiastic Indian players. Mr. Anderson's Shylock was, however, not a study of the usurer in flat contrast with Antonio the generous merchant. It was a dramatic interpretation of the conflict of race expressions and overbearing class consciousness of the Jew reacting to the "Christian" ethics and atmosphere. Mr. Anderson's Shylock was, as I said, representative of a race. It was not less evidently, individual as well. The way he slurred over, softened, shrieked at the top of his voice, gestitulated violantly and remained passively adamant was more than successful to convey the picture of an individual maddened by the repressed instincts for revenge provoked by a hostile society. Mr. Anderson is an artist. He depicts character, the reaction to environment.

Mr. Peerzada acted the "Merchant of Venice," Antonio, w feeling, restraint understanding and touching emotion. He is a player with versutile instincts, easily adaptable for new robs and new situations. The fact that he is careful not to develop mannerisms is his great artistic asset.

Bassanio as played by Mr. Achnet Saleem. is a facile probably overfacile lover. Mr. Prithviraj Gratino is no doubt the gay contrast to Bassanio gloom.

Sri Vasanti's Portia was a successful translation of the character. The spirited demeanour particularly towards the end of her speech in the court was noteworthy.

The "sets" and the lighting particularly of the outdoor "scenes" were unusually well arranged and regulated. The garden of Portia's House, with its appropriately subdued lights fittingly terminated the play. The play should not therefore be missed. It is an object lesson in the maximum results achieved by the minimum resources. And, the lesson deserves to be learnt by the educational institutions in the city.

ANCIENT COURTS OF ENGLAND

Curious Institutions That Still Survive

The Admiral of the Medway "swarmed" aboard a barge in the middle of the river at Rochester to preside over the Medway Court of Admiralty.

Ashore he is the mayor of Rochester, Councillor George Jenner, but once afloat he becomes a moritime dignitary and decides disputes about oysters and other fishy things with true nautical aplomb.

This court prides itself on 200 years of history but beside some of Britain's ancient courts it is a youngster. Not long after King Harold fell beneath the rain of Normon arrows at Hastings the Court of Arches was sitting. It is the premier ecclesiastical tribunal of England, and its past goes back to the beginning of Britain's story.

LAWS OF THE CHURCH

In modern days of toil and bustle it still meets and considers the laws of the Church with all the solemnity of its 1,000 years of history. A great silver mace is borne in state before Sir Lewis Dibdin, the veteran Dean of the Arches, as he enters Church House, Westminister. Just as it was before the Deans of other days as they went to sit in judgment in the church of St. Mary of the Arches, destroyed in the Great Fire of London.

In the heart of the New Forest meets the Court of New Forest Verderers and chooses, with old ceremonial, the verderers for each year. They talk of grazing rights and other affairs of the forest, and hold undisputed sway.

The Agister, wearing his coat of Lincoln Green, cries aloud Oyez! Oyez! and declares the court open with the same formula that the Agister has used for 900 years.

The old Court Leet is a tribunal which tradition says was founded by King Alfred. Manorial rights of all kinds are within their jurisdiction, and many of them also have the pleasant task of ale-testing to make sure that the local brew is just as good as it used to be. Within recent years such courts have been held at East Hendred in Kent, Penrith in Cumberland and Hungerford in Berkshire.

A MIGHTY SPECTACLE

UNITED ARTISTS SUPER

"SCARFACE"

with

Paul Muni

Ann Dvorak

There are More Thrills In This Film Than Any Yet Put On The Screen

Ruthless Gangster Warfare Said To Depict The Life Of

AL CAPONE

ITS A PICTURE you will Never Forget

From Start To Finish You Will Be Held Spell-Bound At The Magnitude of This Production

PATHE CINEMA

Every Day At 3-30, 6-30 & 10 Booking Free Phone 41561 FREE LIST SUSPENDED

Have you seen our "Silk Finish" varieties

of mercerised Poplins, Coatings, Cord Cloths, Suitings, Sarees, etc., in a host of designs and colours?

Pay a visit

to our following retail shops and the moment you touch them you will stop buying Silk piece-goods and other goods.

Because,

our goods equals any of the finest fabrics in the class that have been imported in India.

You will also see

full range of sorts in multicoloured designs in different sizes of dainty Teapoy covers, Table covers, Napkins, Towels, Bed covers, Handkerchiefs, fine Dhoties, Sarees, Mulmulls, Nainsooks, Voils, plain Longcloths, Twills, Drills, Satin Ducks, Satin Drills, Shirtings, Sucies, Tapestry and Curtain cloth, etc.,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.

12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

Opp: Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.

RETAIL SHOP AT:—Bhaskar Mansion, Corner of Sandhurst Road, Azad Bhuvan, Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.

AGENTS:—

The Currimbhoy Mills.,
The E. Pabaney Mills.,
The Fazulbhoy Mills.,
The Pearl Mills.,
The Crescent Mills.,
The Kasturchand Mills.,
The Bradbury Mills.,
The Indore Malwa United Mills.,
The Ceylon Spg. & Wvg. Mills., Co., Ltd.,
The Osmanshahi Mills.,

THE CURRIMBHOY GOODS ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY AND DURABILITY AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1850.)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application

The Bank acts as Executor & Trustee under Wills & Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Dr. N. L. BURMAN

HYDROCELE EXPERT.

(Balaji Road Surat)

RADICALLY CURES

HYDROCELE

Without Operation

In 15 minutes at one sitting Will be seen in BOMBAY

On dates:—

2nd August to 9th August

Consultation Fee Rs. 5/-

Time 9 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m.

Address:—

Hararwala Bldg.

Golpitha, BOMBAY 4.

Diarrhœa

will be stopped by taking KALZANA

Diarrhoea is usually caused by inflammation of the intestines, generally due to irritated nerves.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will provide your blood with the mineral necessary to strengthen the inflamed areas. The swelling will be quickly reduced and the diarrhœa will be stopped. At the same time Kalzana will strengthen the nerves and soothe the inflammation.

"Six Kalzana tablets daily stopped the diarrhœa (in two severe cases) in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet."
writes **Dr. Zuntz**, the well-known Physician.

Your general Health, too, will greatly benefit by a course of Kalzana, because Kalzana tones up the whole system by conquering those weaknesses due to Calcium deficiency: general tiredness, inflammation of the skin, tooth decay and irritable nerves.

Come back to undisturbed health by starting a course of Kalzana to-day.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

At all Chemists and Bazars.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

CROMPTON LAMPS

Agents:—**GREAVES COTTON & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.**

MIND YOUR EYE

"EYE-SUN" Cures Cataract and Imperfect Sights absolutely. No need of operation. Success guaranteed. If not, price refunded. Price Rs. 2/-. Harvyaram Panchpota (Jessore) Bengal.

SAHARA BLADE

Every blade sold under money Back Guarantee Sahara Blades yield many more creamy shaves and will make your beard soft like velvet. A trial is solicited.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing Pills: Rs. Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.
Rajkot (Kathiawar).
Stock by Messrs. KEMP & CO. BOMBAY.

Earn Rs. 300 A Month.

By learning personally or by post varieties of practical and marketable toilet and washing soaps from over 10 years experienced graduate factory experts. Success guaranteed Ten times fees refunded on failure. Details containing opinions of Judges Magistrates, M. L. Cs. and our successful students and factory owners all over India, Burma and Ceylon, Arabia, Persia, etc. can be had free on writing to:—

AR. B. DUTT, B.A., B.L.
Soap Training House,
Saidpur,
(Rangpur) Bengal.

PUBLIC CRITICISM TELLS

Light On Improvement Trust Leases

L. R. TAIRSEE CARRIES THE DAY

The Bombay Improvement Trust Board on Thursday agreed to the amendment of Mr. L. R. Tairsee to send the report of the Chief Officer regarding the policy followed by the Improvements Committee in giving concessions to the lessees of the Trust Estate. At the last meeting Mr. Meyer Nissim, the chairman of the Improvements Committee, had moved to record the report. Mr. Tairsee while moving the amendment severely attacked the Committee in giving concessions to certain members of the Board who were also Municipal Councillors, and to Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha. The aggregate concessions came to about Rs. 4 lakhs.

MR. LALJI'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. H. A. Lalji opposed the amendment and regretted that Mr. Tairsee had imputed motives to the members of the Committee. He urged the president to give his ruling so that members of the committee may not be attacked without giving an opportunity to them of explanation.

The Committee consisted, said Mr. Lalji, apart from the members of the Board also the Municipal Commissioner, the Collector of Bombay and the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust and he did not think they would be a party to unfair transactions. Was it fair, he asked, that all these gentlemen were influenced by the Chief Officer? If any member had no confidence in the Chief Officer or the Board, they should bring a vote of censure and ask them to resign rather than attack them in the way it was done.

EXPLANATION REQUIRED.

Mr. H. P. Mody congratulated Mr. Tairsee on his sober, sedate and serene speech and said all that he wanted was certain facts from the Committee. He did not see how it prejudiced the Board or denounced the Chief Officer. The Board asked for certain report from the Improvements Committee in regard to their policy of giving concessions to the lessees and what came before them was not the report of the Committee but of the Chief Officer which they were asked to record. This meant that the Board expressed no opinion on the report of the Chief Officer or of the Committee.

He thought that the concessions given to Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha as well as others required some more explanation. Mr. Mody pointed out that neither the case of Sardar Suleman nor of any other persons referred to in the report was of exceptional or temporary nature and the Committee had gone back from their own resolution. Then in another case, one gentleman had taken thirteen properties from the Trust but found three unprofitable and very kindly return them to the Trust. If in the boom times, properties were bought at high prices, and they did not give fair returns, would the sellers take them back now from the buyers? The whole idea was preposterous, said Mr. Mody, and he thought a better explanation from the Improvements Committee was necessary.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai supported the amendment.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar said every question was settled on its merits. In case of Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha the Trust had made a fair bargain and perhaps better than what the Municipality had done with their lessees on Sir P. M. Mehta Road.

Mr. M. N. Talpade criticised the policy of the Improvements Committee as grinding the poor and giving doles to the rich.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said there was an impression in the city that members of the Corporation were using their offices to help themselves. He thought that that impression should be removed.

MANY BLACK CHAPTERS.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said the Improvement Trust had many black chapters and the one referred to by Mr. Tairsee was not the only black chapter.

Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji, late chairman of the Improvements Committee, said the Trust had passed through terrible times and the members of the Committee could not have acted in a more honest, more straightforward and more conscious manner than what they did.

CHAIRMAN REPLIES.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, the chairman of the Committee then replying, said:—

Concessions had been given in certain cases in accordance with what in the opinion of the majority of the members was considered reasonable in view of the bad times that the lessees were experiencing. It was because no definite policy was pursued that he for one thought that the best way to acquaint the Board of the state of affairs would be to pass on the report of the Chief Officer which mentioned all the cases and which spoke for itself. From the debate that has taken place.

There was a strong feeling that a report irrespective of the Chief Officer's note was expected from the Committee. If that be the wish of the Board, he certainly would submit a report and felt sure that his colleagues would co-ouerate with him in the matter. As the spokesman of the Committee, he cannot constitutionally accept any amendment, he was bound to move the resolution that was adopted by the Committee, and if therefore he cannot vote for Mr. Tairsee's amendment he certainly spoke for himself, and welcomed it as thereby an opportunity would be given to the Committee of clearing their fair name and reputation.

The amendment of Mr. Tairsee was then put to vote and carried 'nem con.'

HUNGER STRIKE THREAT

—:o:—

Sikh Wants Kirpan In Lock-up

BOMBAY, Friday.

"I will go on hunger-strike in the police lock-up and will not even touch water if my "kirpan" is not restored to me." observed a Sikh to-day, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, when charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

The accused was arrested last night along with twenty others, at the corner of Frere Road and following a raid of a room situate at Goa Street. The room was suspected to be the camp of Congress volunteers.

Fifteen of the arrested persons were discharged soon after the arrest as there was no evidence against them.

The remaining seven, including the Sikh mentioned above, were placed to-day before the magistrate and remanded to police custody till August 18. Four of the accused, according to the police, were the organisers of the Congress campaigns in "A" Ward.

The Sikh accused, addressing the magistrate, said:

"My kirpan has been taken away by the police, and I will go on hunger-strike if it is not restored to me."

Magistrate:—"It cannot be given back to you while you are in the lock-up."

Accused:—"To me religion is more precious than life, and I cannot live without my "kirpan." I can't take food without it, and I will go on hunger-strike."

COTTON BILL

—:o:—

Brokers Ask For Time

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Cotton Brokers' Association meeting, which was called this morning to consider a letter from the Bombay Government (Finance Department), forwarding a copy of the Cotton Contracts Bill, and requesting the Association to send their views on it, was adjourned till Saturday noon.

After the Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, some of the members requested the Chairman, Mr. Jagjiwan Dossabhai to adjourn the meeting and to await the results of the East Indian Cotton Association meeting, which was called for Friday evening to consider the same question.

They maintained that the East India Cotton Association was a parent body and their views would be very helpful to the Cotton Brokers' Association, whose members were also members of the East India Cotton Association.

The Chairman, therefore, adjourned the meeting till Saturday noon.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS.

An enquiry among the members of the Cotton Brokers' Association, however, shows that a large number of this body are against the Government Bill on two grounds: Firstly, there is no provision for unitary control of the cotton trade, which is so much essential in the interests of the merchants and brokers: and secondly, the trade does not think Government are justified to ask for such extraordinary powers as to set aside a Board of Control to supersede an elected Board of Directors, to meet an emergency, which is always of a temporary character.

CONGRESS BULLETINS IN MEERUT

—:o:—

MEERUT, Aug. 4.

Two volunteers were arrested yesterday on a charge of distributing Congress Bulletins in the City.—A. P.

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AGENCY APPLICATIONS FROM UNREPRESENTED AREA INVITED.

"BE INDIANS FIRST, CASTE-MEN AFTERWARDS."

- *Still Neglected Advice*

A Theosophist correspondent sends us for publication the following extracts from a speech in Bombay in March 1879 by Col. H. S. Olcott, whose anniversary was observed on Tuesday. His advice to Indians is as much needed to-day as it was in 1879.

Col. Olcott said:—

"Ah, young men of promise, beloved brothers, and companions objects of our solicitude and hopes, to see and dwell among whom we have crossed three oceans and threaded two seas, be Indian first, and caste-men afterwards if you will. Is there not one of you to send the electric spark through this inert mass and make it quiver with emotion? Here lies a mighty Nation like a giant but benumbed with sloth, and no one to arouse its potential energies.

WHERE ARE THE TECHNICALLY TRAINED?

Are these great Colleges and Universities founded for the sole purpose of turning out placemen and dreamers? Have schools been opened only to help batch debating societies and metaphysical training clubs, where minds that should be directing great economical enterprises are engaged in splitting hairs, and voting whether love is an essence and man a molecule? I have observed with deep regret that there is among the youth of Bombay an eager desire for the empty honour of University Degrees, and no disposition to fit themselves for the management of practical affairs. There are far too many Indian barristers, and far too few qualified superintendents of mills and manufactories, geologists metallurgists, and engineers. There are LL.BB.'s in plenty, but of educated carpenters, millers, sugar-makers, and paper manufacturers, none—or next to none. The great and crying want of modern India today is a scientific school attached to every college such as we have in America, and in each great centre of population a school of Technology with appropriate machinery, where the principal handicrafts could be taught to intelligent lads.

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

I hear my Indian brothers complain of poverty. I hear thousands of stalwart labourers dying of hunger, for want of employment at three pice per day. I see Indian gums, fibres, seeds, and grains going abroad in the raw state, and coming back manufactured to be sold at large profit to Natives. I see men as well-educated, as strong-minded, as capable of succeeding in independent business as any young men in New York, or London, or Berlin, demeaning themselves to throng the ante-rooms of public officials in search of employment, and ready to fall upon each other's faces for the sake of miserable little clerkships. This is what we behold at even a first place at the country of our adoption.

I will make no apology for my plain speech, for I come from a practical country, where we have learnt that smooth speeches and true friendship do not always go together. There is too much talk here and too little enterprise: too much suavity and not enough available perseverance. There is unmeasured ability to suffer and endure, but not the master spirit which laughs at trouble, and rushes to meet adversity with the joy of the athlete who hails the coming of his adversary as the opportunity, long sought to show his prowess.

India, as conspicuously as any other great Oriental country, if not more so, has not availed herself of these material advantages. The fault does not lie with the masses, for they know nothing of all that has been going on in the busy world. It lies at the door of the educated class I have just described. And you are the very men. You have run through the curricula of science and literature, and made no practical application of your acquired knowledge. The sentries of this sleeping Nation neglect their duty."

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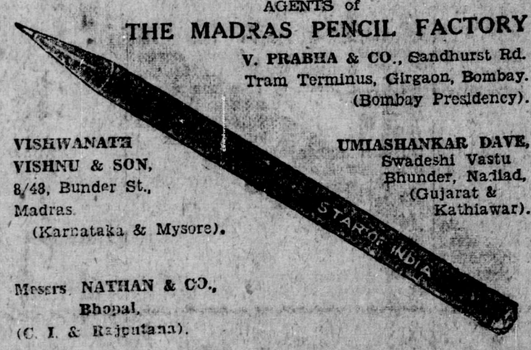

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FUTURE OF MANCHURIA

Japanese Aims And Policy

HUGE BURDEN ON TAX-PAYER

The Japanese appear to have all they can do in Manchuria for a long time, and, whereas they probably thought that their first onset would bring the Chinese to their knees, as happened when the Russian sky-rocket went off in 1929, this time the Chinese, instead of seeking a settlement, lodged a complaint at Geneva and demanded the protection of the League of Nations.

If the Japanese had sat tight within the zone of the South Manchurian Railway the League would have had much less to say, but meanwhile the Japanese went outside the zone fighting and bombing in Chinese territory, with the result that the League requested them to withdraw to the zone pending an investigation, writes the China correspondent of "The Times." Thus Japan was put in the position of having to withdraw, as required by the League at the instigation of China, or of standing to her guns in the ground that she was justified in taking action, which no doubt she was in some degree. Withdrawal—involving the loss of acres of 'face' in the Far East—was impossible, and so Japan plunged more deeply than ever into the long-maturing plans of her military party for the subjugation of Manchuria, regardless alike of the remonstrances of the League and of the fast growing resentment against her in China.

FIRST SET-BACK

With the exception of the first coup' in the zone of the South Manchurian Railway, cleverly prepared and skilfully executed, the Japanese plans have not worked out fortunately. Their first troublesome effort was against Ma Chan-shan, whose unexpected stand, sided by hundreds of cases of frostbite among the young Japanese soldiers delayed proceedings while reinforcements were brought up. When General Ma was ultimately pushed back he had to be pursued across the Chinese Eastern Railway, which necessitated a premature intrusion into th Russian sphere and aroused much suspicion in Moscow Then General Ma's stand pleased China so much that millions of dollars were remitted for the support of his army. Besides all he wandering bodies of disorganized troops and the ubiquitous bandits were encouraged to perceive that the Japanese soldiers were not invincible, and busily returned to the exercise of their respective professions, causing general insecurity and necessitating the employment of more Japanese troops.

THE SHANGHAI CONFLICT

There then occurred a distant development deeply affecting Japan's relations with China and the foreign Powers. The appearance of a Japanese naval force at Shanghai was soon followed by contact with the 19th Route Army, which compelled the Japanese to remain on the defensive. The inadequacy of this effort was promptly realized, and very soon a division and a brigade were landed, but after a week of heavy fighting had made so little progress that two more divisions were ordered from Japan. By this time the Chinese were delirious with excitement caused by the unexpected resistance made by their men against a highly organized modern army plentifully equipped with artillery, tanks, and aeroplanes The whole of China clamoured for war, and every Chinese bearing arms began to feel that he was equal to fighting any Japanese soldier.

Without detracting from the good performance of the 19th Route Army, it can be said that the stand was made possible largely by the initial Japanese blunder of putting a handful of bluejackets into a maze of streets and lanes defended by machine-guns and snipers. This false step encouraged the Chinese to offer further resistance in country covered with a network of canals and full of towns and villages, altogether making position ideal for defence. The Japanese proved their superiority, but found frontal attack so expensive in casualties that they went slowly and gained their objective only when a fresh division was landed on the Chinese flank, whereupon the whole of the Chinese forces retired during the night without further fighting.

A LESSON

The significance of the Shanghai episode, from the military point of view, is that it galvanized every Manchurian soldier and bandit into activity, and has helped to create a situation in Manchuria which the Japanese now recognize can be dealt with only by large forces operating over a long period. The Japanese staff officially expects to clear things up by the autumn, but some officers admit that it will take much longer, while the plain Japanese business men downheartedly feel that their army may be kept busy for years trying to subdue this difficult and recalcitrant Manchuria. Japan's adventure at Shanghai, therefore, accentuated by the ruthless aerial bombing, the brutality of her plain-clothes volunteers, and the tremendous destruction of property, seems to have cost her dear; for not only has it embittered her relations with China, the country which has been the mainstay of her industries, but it has contributed substantially to the magnitude of the guerrilla bogy, which is imperilling her dream of easily establishing control and of speedily making Manchuria into an economic paradise.

BUSY TROOPS

Japan has now a number of troops in Manchuria hard to estimate because the units have discarded insignia and cannot be identified; but four divisions are officially admitted, while onlookers put the figure at no less than 50,000, and probably nearer 80,000 troops of all arms Whatever the forces number they are laboriously busy marching and counter-marching on bad roads and often in hilly or wooded country searching for small bands who snipe from front, flanks, and rear, seldom visible, rarely shot down.

Earlier in the development of the guerrilla tactics opposing bands stood to fight, sometimes with disastrous results; but these have since learned wisdom and now make a practice of retiring and of attacking in force only when small detachments offer an easy mark. No casualty statement has been published for several months, and there is no reliable information regarding Chinese or Japanese losses—except that no quarter is given on either side. The severity of the Japanese is evidently designed to terrorize, but so far appears to have served mainly to inflame hatred, not only among the guerrillas but among the peasant population, which suffers dreadfully when the Japanese bomb or bombard places suspected of harbouring soldiers or bandits.

JAPAN'S TASK

If Japan puts sufficient men in the field and is patient no doubt she can master Manchuria, though the task before her seems bigger than that which confronted the British Army in the later stages of the South African war. Blockhouses in the mountains and the forests of Eastern Manchuria would not avail. Japan's hope lies in destroying the spirit of the opposition and in showing that good government in areas subdued is preferable to everlasting and vain fighting under starvation conditions. How long the Manchurian troops and bandits will maintain the contest depends largely upon the support received from outside.

At present in the east they have funds derived from stocks of grain and other marketable goods looted from towns and stations in Eastern Manchuria and sold over the Russian border, while they are continually getting weapons and munitions from newly armed Manchukuo detachments which go over rather than fight their own brothers. In the west they receive supplies from China and inner Mongolia. It is suspected that in both the west and the east assistance comes from secret Russian sources, while Communist organizations within and without Manchuria are accused of helping to keep the pot boiling. The independent Korean element, living in the wilds of the Russo-Manchurian frontier northward from Possiet Bay and for over 20 years bitterly anti-Japanese, are assumed to be contributing men and means to the conflict.

INTENTION

It having been declared that Japan had no intention to annex, it became incumbent on Japanese authority, in Manchuria to institute some form of Chinese civil government. Early in the day the young Manchu Emperor, Mr. Pu Yi, had secretly been brought from Tientsin to Manchuria under Japanese escort, and, as he has not been seen without his Japanese protectors, there is no evidence that he came voluntarily. Members of the Manchu family have long been settled comfortably in the leased territory of Kwantung, and of course, have never ceased to hope for a restoration of the dynasty.

Some Japanese, therefore, thought that a monarchy in Manchuria with the late Emperor of China in the leading part would be a popular institution; but those in authority soon decided that this would not be expedient, and they finally placed Mr. Pu Yi at the head of the new State of Manchukuo with the title of Chief Executive. A number of Manchu adherents have been brought into the scheme, and, with a batch of other personages more or less prominent, some of whom were opponents of the former regime under Chang Hsueh-liang, now form the Manchukuo Government.

This body was a Privy and a State Council and seven Ministers, but the essential organ appears to be a General Affairs Department, headed by a Japanese, which maintains in every Ministry bureaux in charge of Japanese. In effect the directing control is now Japanese not apparently exercised by advisers, but by hundreds of executive officers who derive their authority from th Japanese military headquarters.

EXPERIMENTS

The nature of the Government is, of course, experimental, and is liable to change whenever it is deemed advisable. It thinly disguises the desire to have a so-called Manchurian administration in the forefront but complete Japanese control in the background. The leaders, ceremoniously installed, at first hoped that they would have a free hand backed by Japanese power, but they were soon disillusioned, and now many officials put in important places are known to be highly dissatisfied and anxious to escape from position that discredit them with their own people, for nothing Japanese appears to be popular anywhere except in very limited pro-Japanese circles. Mr. Pu Yi has been imbued with the notion that 30,000,000 of people are waiting for the new Government to reform the administration and bring prosperity to the people and that great hopes are centered in him.

Whether he realizes that his Government carries no weight with the people and is wholly under the control of the Japanese cannot be said, but the young man certainly seems well and happy when seen in his carefully secluded surroundings, at Changchun. No doubt the Japanese would be thankful to get a really efficient Chinese administration going, and it is not impossible that in the long run it can be done, but not until general antagonism gives place to confidence and the Chinese believe that the Japanese are really aiming at making Manchuria a paradise for the Chinese as well as for themselves. Joint endeavour with that object will be possible only when there is a change of heart on both sides. Meanwhile Japanese efficiency, working through whatever medium, is bound to have effect, and progress is to be expected in ratio to the progress made in bringing the country under control

OUTSIDE INFLUENCES

No survey of the situation in Manchuria can omit some reference to the outside forces affecting it. There is the certainty of every possible influence being brought to bear from China to nullify Japanese efforts to effective control. Nor can Soviet Russia remain indifferent to the Japanese plan to rule the whole in Manchuria indirectly through a Chinese Government, thus subordinating long-established Russian rights. A Russia cut off from direct access to the Pacific by a Japanese Manchuria would isolate Vladivostok and make vulnerable the whole of Eastern Siberia.

Russia has political designs in the Far East which would be largely frustrated if Japan became master of this territory abutting on China. Russia has also spent blood and treasure in Manchuria, and the recent affair of 1929 shows that she is not prepared to vanish from the scene. Whether she is able to defend her interest in Manchuria to-day need not be discussed; but she is clearly able, like China, to embarrass Japan's efforts to acquire control, and it will be surprising if she refrains from doing so, possibly in collusion with China.

WORLD OPINION

The whole world has taken an interest in Manchuria because it can prove to be the cause of another great conflagration involving China, Japan and Russia, ot to mention other Powers less directly interested. What the new Government in Japan thinks on the subject has not been revealed yet, but it must certainly be greatly concerned whether Japan is able to bear the cost of long continued military operations on a large scale for an object not now likely to repay expenses for a long period.

Korea, after more than 20 years of peaceful occupation and complete control, is still in need of an annual subsidy from the Japanese taxpayer. The visible wealth of Manihuria is agricultural, but the world now grows its own soya bean and wants little more from Manchuria, which takes a deal of gilt off the gingerbread. International opinion has been affected by the manner of Japan's intervention in Manchuria and Shanghai, and the brains of Japan, apart from the volatile military element that has been making the running on Chinese territory, must be fully conscious of the interlock between commercial and industrial countries which makes it dangerous for one country to run contrary the general policy of the others without becoming affected disadvantageously, especially in the financial arena.

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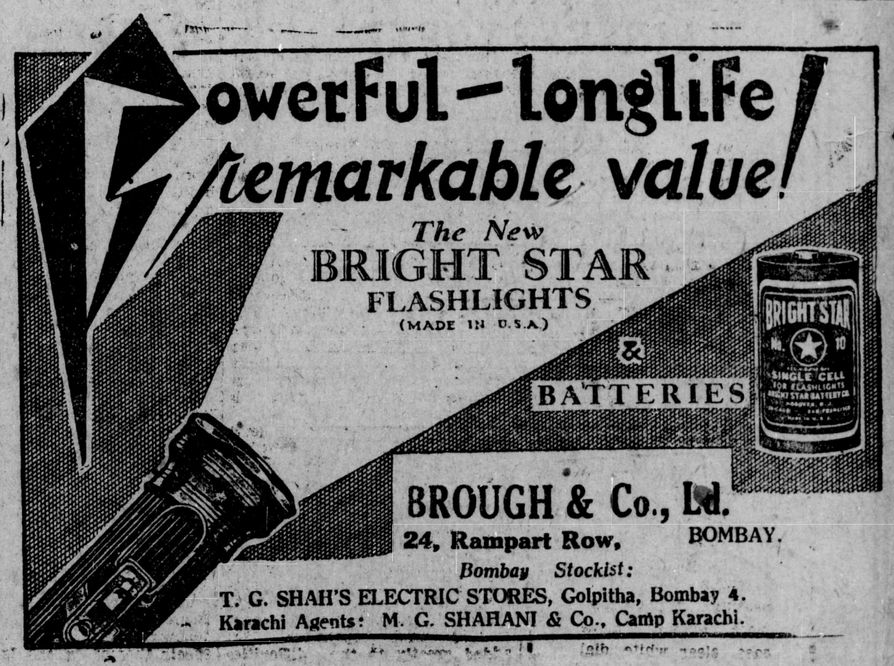

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Shood, 4, 1938
Parsi—Aspandad 4, 1301
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akbar, 3, 1351
Sunrise—6 h 17 m
Sunset—7 h 12 m
Hightide—2.09, 14-28
Lowtide—7-56, 20-40
Phases of the Moon:—First quarter, 9th Aug., 1h 10m p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 7h 12m p.m. last quarter 24th Aug., 0h. 51m., p.m.; New moon, 1st Sept. 1 h 25 m; a.m.

S. S. Corfu with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Results of M.Sc. Examination (Translation Test), University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League: Grenen Howard v K. O. S. B.'s, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Palace Talkies (Byculla): "A Free Soul." Daily 6-30 and 9-30. Saturday, Sunday and Thursday matinee 4 p.m. Sunday morning special show 10-30 a.m.

Excelsior: "His Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.

Empire: "Brothers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.

Empress: "Strangers May Kiss". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.

Capitol: "East of the City". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.

Rialto: "See America Thirst". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m. Extra show on Sunday 10 a.m.

Pathe: "Scarface". Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Wellington: "Paris-Beguin". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.

Globe: "Chatra-Bakavali". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 3-0 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.

Krishna Cinema: "Gulbakavli". Daily 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.

Opera House: "Merchant of Venice" Daily 6 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Sunday at 3 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Gramophone records, 9-20 p.m. News in Hindi; 9-30 p.m. Bai Chanda's light music (Sarangi accompaniment by D. Parwatker).

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

Professor D. B. Naik will meet his students in Physics (Sound), to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in Wilson College.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The weekly public concert will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m.

Prof. Vahidkhan, son of late well-known sitar player Imdadkhan of Indore, will give a sitar concert on Sunday (7th instant) at 4 p.m. at the School Hall, Benham Hall Lane.

A DEMONSTRATION LESSON

A demonstration lesson in Marathi poetry will be given by Mr. P. K. Atre, to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Municipal Marathi Teachers' Training Class Hall, Lamington Road School, Bombay.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the usual public class at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) and at the Ashram on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

DISQUIETING RUMOURS ABOUT BENGALI WOMAN

Explanation By Captain, Hindu Volunteers

The Captain of the Hindu Relief Committee Volunteers writes:

Rumours and scaring news has appeared in some of the vernacular papers regarding the alleged disappearance of a Bengali woman who came to the Hindu Relief Committee Centre, Mahanwadi, Kalbadevi Road on July 19. Allegations are made against the members and workers of the Committee. I have therefore to assure the general public and the woman's relatives that she is safe under the shelter of a Hindu Rescue Home awaiting the arrival of her husband or bona-fide relatives to take her away. The Bengali woman came to Bombay on July 19 and as there was rioting sought the shelter of the Hindu Relief Committee. She was there till July 22 and as she was ill she was sent to Free Emergency Hospital from where she was discharged on July 26. As she had no relatives in Bombay she was sent to a well-known public institution where women and girls of respectable families are kept. Already her relatives have been communicated with. This, I hope will set at rest all sorts of rumours.

FIRST TO GET "B" LICENSE

—:o:—

Kabali As Gliding Pilot

The First "B" license for a Gliding Pilot has just been obtained by Mr. Kabali from the Aero Club of India and Burma on behalf of the Federation Aeronautic International. Mr. Kabali, it will be remembered was the first Indian who attempted to win the Aga Khan Prize. He is to fly from England to India to is also the Secretary of the Indian Gliding Association.—A.P.

Trinity College Of Music Examinations

—:o:—

The following are the results of the pupils of Miss M. Fairfield for the June Theory 1932:—

Diploma Candidates:

Rudiments:—Nancy Vaz 93; Kathleen Vigers 93; Marie Pinto 90; Barbara Vaz 88.

Higher Local:—Rati Contractor 85 hons.; Winifred Oliveira 81 hons.; Olga Athaide 77 pass.

Two Theory Exhibitions of six Guineas each for 1931. have been awarded to the following pupils of Miss M. Fairfield:—

Advanced Intermediate:—Angela Rangel Intermediate: Sheila Valladares.

MASS MEETING OF MILL WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union a public meeting of mill workers will be held at DeLisle Road maidan at 6-30 p.m. today (Saturday) to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. Abdul Majid, Acting President of the Union, Dr. Shetty and Mr. Mascerenhas who were sentenced to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

Messrs. Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co's s.s. "Foylebank" left New York on 27th July with general cargo for Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta. She is expected to arrive in Bombay on 29th instant and sail again on 3rd September 1932, for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.

Six Months' Jail For "Gandhi Day"

—:o:—

TWO PERSONS CONVICTED

BOMBAY, Friday.

Two persons who were arrested for holding a meeting at Chowpatty last evening to celebrate the "Gandhi Day" were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court to-day.

The accused were charged with assisting the operations of the B. P. C. C. under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. They pleaded guilty to the charge of marching to Chowpatty carrying national flags and holding a meeting under the auspices of the Congress.

GANDHI DAY ARRESTS

—:o:—

Case Against Dictator Postponed

BOMBAY, Friday.

"The dictator" of the Mandvi Congress Committee, who was arrested yesterday morning at Vadgadi by the Pydhonie police, was put up to-day before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, chorged with directing the operations of an unlawful association.

Deputy Inspector Navalkar, giving evidence, said that on August 3 he received information through the "Congress Bulletin" and leaflets, where the name of the accused was mentioned as the "dictator," that 'Gandhi Day' would be observed the next day. One of the items of the programme was to set fire to foreign cloth.

In consequence of that information, the police officer went to Vadgadi at 7-30 a.m. yesterday. At about 3 a.m. the accused came to the place with a bundle of old clothes and after setting fire to them began to give a speech on the "boycott of foreign cloth" to an audience of about fifty persons when the police officer intervened and, after dispersing the crowd, arrested the accused.

As the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, the magistrate postponed the case to August 8, to frame the charge.

BUNDLES OF CLOTH

Four Congress volunteers, arrested by the Agripada police last evening while they were furthering the Congress programme of Gandhi Day" were put up before Mr. P. L Thakkar and all of them were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that yesterday being 'Gandhi Day' according to Congress programme, the four accused one of whom was carrying a flag and the others carrying bundles of foreign cloth and kerosene bottles, came up to the junction of De'Lisle Road and Haines Road in the evening the second accused, who had cloth bundle with him poured kerosene oil over the cloth and set fire to it. All the accused were shouting the usual Congress slogans. A police constable, who was on the spot, put all of them under arrest.

The magistrate, finding all of them guilty of assisting the operations of the Congress, sentenced the second accused who the magistrate thought, was the leader to five months' rigorous imprisonment and the rest to three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively under 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

CONSTABLE'S GHATI GARB

—:o:—

Mahim Raid Echo

BOMBAY. Friday.

Three persons were arrested yesterday evening while going in a procession to the firm of Roychand Motichand. The "Congress Bulletin" had announced that there would be a bonfire in front of the building yesterday evening.

The accused were charged today before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with being members of an unlawful assembly and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

Five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 was the sentence passed on a person, who was arrested yesterday evening for distributing unauthorised newssheets.

A person who was arrested at Parvati Building, Mahim, on July 24, when a room was raided by the Bombay C. I. D., was charged to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, under section 17, clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A police constable, who kept a watch on the building, as directed by the C. I. D., gave evidence for the prosecution.

The interpreter called out the number of the constable, whose appearance in the witness box caused a ripple of amusement among those present. Witness appeared dressed like a Ghati, with a typical red turban.

The accused who did not take part in the proceedings was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

DEPORTED FROM BOMBAY FOR TWO YEARS

Police Chief's Order For "The Man Who Started The Riots"

Bombay, Friday

Ebrahim Haji Kassam, who is alleged by the police to have started the communal riot in Bombay on May 14 last and who was convicted and fined recently by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, at the additional court, Mazagaon, was today deported to Veraval by the order of the Police Commissioner of Bombay, asking him not to return to Bombay for two years.

LOOTING IN RIOT AREA

Seven Hindus Convicted

BOMBAY, Friday.

Devraj and seven other Hindus arrested by the Princess Street Police and charged with house trespass and committing theft from a Muslim's shop, were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, Mazagaon.

The prosecution case was that on May 13, one Ali Mohemad Jeevabhai, a Borah merchant having his lace and fancy goods shop at Bhuleshwar closed it on account of the Moharram. On May 22, he heard that his shop has been broken open by some Hindu rioters and on visiting the shop with the police on the day he found that it had been broken open and property worth Rs. 89,000 had been removed. He had insured his shop against riots and fire for Rs. 15,000. He lodged a complaint with Maharbavdi Police. After some days he was called to the Police Station where he identified the iron safe and some silken cloth as belonging to him.

SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE.

On May 17, at 3 p.m. Sergeant Glendinning of the Princess Street Police Station, who was patrolling the riot area with an armed guard happened to pass along the Bhuleshwar Road from the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade side. When he reached the Kabutar Khana, he saw that a cloth shop had been broken open and the accused with some others were trying to break open the iron safe with a crowbar and heavy iron weight inside the shop. When the police officer entered the shop, some of them managed to escape and he arrested the above eight accused. The accused were taken to Maharbavdi Police Station.

The defence plea was that all the accused were there as mere spectators.

The Magistrate finding all of them guilty sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one day's simple imprisonment to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The orders regarding one of the accused, a young boy were withheld and the parents of the boy were sent for as the Magistrate was inclined to release him if his parents undertook to look after the boy properly.

TWO CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Over 600 Copies Of "Bulletins" Seized

Bombay, Friday.

The Bombay C.I.D. arrested this evening one Congressman, while he was going along Mugbhat Lane.

It appears that he had in his possession a bundle containing 650 copies of the "Congress Bulletin."

The arrested man was first taken to the Lamington Road police station, and the copies of the Bulletin were seized. He was then taken to the lock-up at the Esplanade Police station.

Another Congress volunteer was arrested by the Lamington Road police at Charni Road this evening for picketing a foreign cloth shop.

He is also detained at the Esplanade lock-up for the night.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA PROPAGANDA

—:o:—

In connection with the observance of "Gandhi Day," nine persons who were armed with axes and flags were arrested in the city for, it is alleged, announcing a Congress programme of forest satyagraha. Two others who are stated to have been found loitering near the Government Reserve Forest were also arrested.

Seven persons who were arrested for attempting to offer forest satyagraha on August 1, were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

POONA RACES

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SATURDAY

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

Woven Favoured In Royston Plate (Div: I)

(By "SENEX.")

The following are the selections for the First Day of the Poona Summer Meeting, which will be held to-morrow:—

1st Race

The HELIOPOLIS PLATE (Div. I)—Distance: 7 furlongs.

GARIB KHAN ..... 1.
ANWAR PASHA ..... 2.
KHAZAL BEG ..... 3.

2nd Race

The HELIOPOLIS PLATE (Div. II)—Distance: 7 furlongs.

BLUE STAR ..... 1.
QUINZE ..... 2.
WAHEED ..... 3.

3rd Race

The HELIOPOLIS PLATE (Div. III)—Distance: 7 furlongs.

DANGER ..... 1.
ZAREEF ..... 2.
KAFOOR ..... 3.

4th Race

The MAIDEN PLATE—Distance: 6 furlongs.

SANS GENE ..... 1.
TEA DANCE ..... 2.
EAGLE QUEEN ..... 3.

5th Race

The ROYSTON PLATE (Div. II)—Distance: 1 mile.

GAMVROS ..... 1.
HAPPY WARDEN ..... 2.
D'ARTAGNAN ..... 3.

6th Race

The BEGINNERS' PLATE—Distance: 7 furlongs.

CAPTAIN DESMOND ..... 1.
GADYACH ..... 2.
OLD ROY ..... 3.

7th Race

The EPSOM PLATE—Distance: 6 furlongs.

FARIMAGE ..... 1.
ALMEIDA ..... 2.
COMTE DE GRASSE ..... 3.

8th Race

The ROYSTON PLATE (Div. I)—Distance: 1 mile.

WOVEN ..... 1.
GALLOPING MAJOR ..... 2.
REDESWATER ..... 3.

9th Race

The MOHAMMERAH PLATE—Distance: 6 furlongs.

ROYALTY ..... 1.
VERSHAN ..... 2.
WAZIR PASHA ..... 3.

BOMBAY HOSPITALS FUND

—:o:—

Special Race Day Collections And Govt. Grant

BOMBAY, Friday.

At the next meeting of the City Municipal Corporation the grant-in-aid to the Bombay Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee will come up for consideration. Government in a letter to the Corporation informed that they had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 48,735/9/8 to the Fund being an amount equal to the proceeds of the entertainment, totalisator and betting boxes collected in connection with the Special Hospital Day races on March 12.

The grant has been sanctioned on condition that the distribution will be as follows:—

	per cent
Government Hospitals in Bombay City	40
Municipal Hospitals in Bombay City	40
The Sassoon Hospitals, Poona	20

The Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation has recommended to record the letters in this connection.

INDISPENSABLE TO RACE-GOERS

—:o:—

The current issue of "The Sporting World," Bombay's new sporting weekly, is well up to the promising standard of the first issue and should be welcomed by all who feel the need of a brightly written, well got-up and informative journal dealing with sport, local, national and international.

The present number is of special interest to race-goers, containing as it does, plenty of news and comment of special interest to those whose eyes will be fixed on Poona to-morrow, even if their legs do not get them there. "Horses to Follow," Course and Training News, Pointers for Punters and Selections for the day are some of the features, which make "The Sporting World" a 'vade mecum' for race-goers, which they will learn to regard as indispensable.

SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC

Bengal Bill To Be Referred To Select Committee

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

In the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the Bill introduced by Mr. J. N. Basu to refer the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Bill to a Select Committee was passed without a division.

The hon. Mr. R. N. Reid the Home Member, said that the Government did not oppose the reference to a Select Committee but kept an open mind as to how far the Bill would require modification in the Committee, so that it might be made workable and achieve the result it had in view.

After consideration of other non-official bills, the Council adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY, August 5.

Mr. M. L. Pasricha, Post Master-General, Central Provinces and Mr. P. J. Edmunds, Director of Wireless, are sailing by the S.S. "Corfu" to-morrow to attend the International Telegraph Conference at Madrid.—A.P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1932

TIME FOR NEW METHODS

The appetite sometimes appears to grow with what it feeds on and the Bengal Government's desire for additional and extraordinary powers for dealing with the terrorist movement seems insatiable. Since the cult of the bomb came to Bengal, nearly 25 years ago, after the partitition of Bengal, the Government have armed themselves from time to time with progressively severe powers to meet terrorism by heavy penalties, speedy trials and all kinds of restrictions on the liberty of the subject. For the sake of a few people, the inherent rights of the public at large are being gradually curtailed, and, if the process should continue at this rate for some time longer there may not be a vestige of personal liberty left in the province. In spite of all these extraordinary measures, the terrorist movement shows no signs of exhaustion and the greater the repression in the name of terrorism, the larger the number of crimes of that nature. Even taken at their worst, the murders, deplorable and condemnable as they are and condemned, are surely not so numerous as to justify the authorities in penalising a whole population.

ORDINANCE POWERS.

The first of the two new Bills called the Bengal Suppression of Terrorists Outrages Bill, 1932, proposes permanently to place on the Statute book all the special powers taken by the Government under Ordinances IX and X of 1932 which will lapse in November and December next. We are told that there is "no marked departure from the provisions of these Ordinances" except that the power to constitute special tribunals has been dropped. The first part of the Bill extends to Chittagong, and the second to the whole of Bengal ensuring speedier trials by magistrates and the hearing of appeals from them. The second Bill is of a comparatively minor nature and merely alters the procedure to suit the convenience of the Government and the Courts. For the last two years the Government have been promulgating Ordinances in the first instance as a temporary measure to counter the activities of terrorists, and in course of time as a matter of routine they have brought forward Bills permanently embodying them in the laws of the land. Every year severer measures are being suggested and put on the Statute book for the use of the officials, though there has been no falling off in the activities of the terrorists. In fact with all the laws, with all the Ordinances, even now such occurrences take place in Bengal.

RECONSIDERATION.

We have often written in these columns of the sufferings of the people of Chittagong District, where the whole population is placed under a modified form of martial law and special police are marching up and down the land, reinforced by the military to comb out "raiders." But the Government have not yet succeeded in arresting all the men concerned in the Chittagong Armoury Raid in spite of all these extraordinary measures, and in spite of the large sums of money spent in tracking these persons. In view of all this one would suppose that the time had come for the Government to revise their old policy and open a new chapter of reconciliation for and co-operation with the people, particularly the younger generation.

SIR JOHN'S EXPERIENCE.

Sir John Anderson has much administrative experience in England and Ireland and he must have found out long since the utter futility of force as a remedy for the political ills of a whole people. Does his experience suggest that it is wise or expedient to try to apply to a whole people methods which savour of the rank repression? The British Cabinet, it is being dinned into our ears, is now busy concerting measures to widen the liberties of the people, according to its own light. Is it humanly possible to carry on this "dual" policy indefinitely? Sir John Anderson has given ample proof that he has rightly gauged the real situation in Bengal and diagnosed the malady correctly enough. If that is the case, then he should not allow the same old methods of repression, which in practice have been found to be futile, but take his courage in both hands and pursue a more statesmanlike policy which will usher in a new era.

The Profligate Department

Of all the civil departments of the Government of India the Foreign and Political Department is perhaps the most extravagant, the least Indianised and the least amenable to the control of the Legislature, these three features being naturally interdependent. If only for this reason, the critical report of the General Purposes (Retrenchment) Sub-Committee, dealing with this Department and published a few days ago, is of more than ordinary interest. We have not yet received the full report but its summary, as it has appeared in the press, is fairly indicative of its importance. The Committee, being mainly a non-official body, seems to have taken an independent line of investigation. Not content with mere retrenchment in the narrow sense of the term, it has included within its purview important questions of policy.

A BIG REDUCTION.

The total reduction in the expenditure of the Department, as recommended by the Committee is over a crore and a third, which is about 20 per cent of the present budgeted expenditure. It may be taken that the Committee has not by any means exhausted the possibilities of retrenchment in this thriftless Department. But judged by common standards of retrenchment as recommended by committees so far, the 20 per cent cut that has been urged is not inconsiderable. Moreover, the Committee's detailed review of the organisation, working and expenditure of each unit under the control of the Department may reveal fresh fields for retrenchment.

UNFAIR BURDENS.

One important field for retrenchment is with regard to the political expenditure of an Imperial character. Such expenditure in Persia, Arabia, Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Tibet, Turkestan etc. is a fair illustration. That burden should never have been thrust on the Indian tax-payer. On the analogy of the recommendations made by the Retrenchment Committee presided over by Sir Henry Wheeler in England to the diplomatic and consular establishments in China, the report under review recommends that this political expenditure, incurred outside India, should be borne by His Majesty's Government. It is impossible to question the justice of this recommendation. In this connection one is also entitled to ask why, if the principal Indian States can claim to have direct relations only with the Crown and His Majesty's Government and not the Government of India, the Indian tax-payer should bear the costs of Residencies and Political Agencies maintained on the frontier of these States.

UNCONTROLLED EXPENDITURE

More important than the figures and sources of immediate retrenchment are the Committee's discussions and recommendations on certain questions of policy. One of these questions is about Legislative control over the Department. At present not only is the expenditure of this Department non-votable but the detailed estimate of a large part of the expenditure is absolutely excluded from even the scrutiny of the Legislature. The Committee justly recommends that detailed political estimates ought to be placed before the Legislature just as detailed estimates of military expenditure are furnished. The recommendation, however, is on the basis of the present constitution. Under the new constitution the Department as a whole will have to be substantially responsible to the Legislature. Another important recommendation of the Committee is that the pace of Indianisation in the Department, which is now extremely slow, must be considerably accelerated. That one reform will lead not only to substantial economy but also to efficiency in the Department and will make it more responsive to public opinion. It remains to be seen whether Government will give due effect to the Committee's just though modest recommendations or will lead people to believe that the Committee's labours were only meant to be a make-believe.

WILL NOT WASH.

—:o:—

Sir Thomas Inskip, Attorney-General in Britain's "national" Government, made a laboured and totally unconvincing defence of the British attitude towards the question of arbitration in settling the Anglo-Irish dispute over the land annuities in a speech at Stranaer. His Government's offer to submit the case to arbitration, he said, still remained open. In his opinion "the only obstacle is Mr. de Valera's inexplicable resolve not to agree to a tribunal wholly drawn from the Empire." The argument will not wash. The Free State people find the Macdonald Government's resolve not to accede to their President's request to form a panel of arbitrators not wholly restricted to the Empire, quite "inexplicable."

The Attorney-General attempts to show how anxious his Government are not to embarrass the Free State Government by saying that "the British Government had done nothing to suggest that Mr. de Valera's action was a deliberate step towards severance of the Imperial connection." This is also irrelevant to the issue. The Free State Republicans maintain that the political salvation of Ireland lies in the union of North and South under a republican form of Government. They are not considering "the severance of the Imperial connection" as an immediate issue. But they may be forced to, if Britain persists in her obstinate attitude. Meanwhile Mr. de Valera intends to take this practical step of diverting collections for land annuities, held in suspense account, to the emergency fund he proposes to raise and thus obviate the necessity of imposing fresh taxation. Britain will be paying a heavy penalty for her obstinacy.

WHY WERE THEY REMOVED?

—:o:—

Three weeks ago Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas were transferred from Nasik Jail to the Yeravda Central Prison. The report has gained currency that they had protested against the harsh treatment of some 'C' class political prisoners in Nasik Jail and their sudden transference to Yeravda is attributed to their having made this protest. It is understood that since he was removed to Yeravda Mr. Brelvi has not been keeping good health. Government owe it to the public to explain the reason of the sudden removal of these two distinguished political prisoners to Poona. In their own interest the authorities should eradicate the public suspicion that political prisoners of high status are penalised if they protest against harsh treatment to their comrades.

CHANGE IN SOVIET ECONOMIC POLICY

Legalization Of Free And Private Trade

(From Our Own Correspondent).

MOSCOW, July 16.

Hundreds of new markets are being opened in the cities, town and villages of the Soviet Union as a result of the recent government decree granting right of free trade to the "collective members" and peasantry as a whole.

Hitherto, free and private trade was outlawed in the USSR and all the trade was carried out only by the State and Co-operative trading Societies, which had the monopoly right of buying from the peasant producers their commodities and redistributing them to the urban population.

TAUGHT BY EXPERIENCE.

The immediate causes for coming back to private trade, though differing fundamentally from the free trade in capitalist countries, are that the Soviet Government desire to get out of tackling such an intricate and fruitless job as that of distribution of victuals among the population, and that they realise that the peasantry can be best assisted by giving them a chance to sell direct to the urban population

LENIN'S "NEP" PROGRAMME.

The "Collective Bazars," greatly differ from the centuries old markets which prevailed in Russia until 1925, the year when an end was put to the famous 'Nep" or New Economic Policy declared by Lenin in 1921. The old markets of Russia then ceased to exist, private capital was deprived of participation in trade and industry and businessmen or 'Nepmen' as they were called here, were deprived of civic rights.

ELIMINATING THE MIDDLEMAN.

The markets of the present day or the "Kolkhoz Bazars" are attended by two classes of people. Collective members and peasantry in their capacity as distributors and the rest of population as consumers. The distributor and consumer deal directly without the medium of a third party (shop-keepers, dealers and merchants, etc.) No stone is left unturned to keep the element of third party away from the 'Kolkhoz Bazar.' By leading such a policy government aims to protect the new market from disorganisation liable to be caused by speculators and also to keep the prices to the level dictated by the laws of offer and demand in the market.

According to the Soviet doctrine no private trade is permissible. Government has the monopoly rights over the home as well as foreign trade. Government is considered responsible for the entire production and distribution of the commodities.

WHY 'NEP' WAS INTRODUCED.

Lenin departed from this doctrine by declaring for the New Economic Policy which afterwards was realised to be merely a palliative measure dictated by the exigencies of the situation he had to face:—shortage of commodities both of rural and urban origin, disorganisation prevailing in industry owing to the disturbed conditions of the country, havoc caused by the famine of 1919-20, civil war and the blockade of Russia by almost all the European countries.

The 'Nep' lasted in Russia for three years during which period Government devoted itself to increasing production with the assistance of private as well State capital. It imported goods from abroad and improved agriculture.

As soon as it was found that 'Nepman' were gaining considerable power and might constitute a potential menace to the Soviet system they were deprived of the civic rights. Government once more declared monopoly rights over trade and industry thus dealing a fatal blow to private capital.

RADICAL DEPARTURE.

The present change of policy differs in principle from that of 'Nep' which invited private capital belonging to non-labouring elements to participate in industry and trade, while the present decree invites peasants, the labouring elements, to come to the aid of their own government in solving the most intricate problem of distribution and production of foodstuffs, etc.

LACK OF FOODSTUFFS.

The shortage of foodstuffs in USSR has been caused by a number of factors of which following are the most important:

Misuse of power and misinterpretation of the collectivization movement by the local authorities of villages of USSR. Their unauthorised actions scared the peasantry from joining collective farm which resulted in its turn in mass killing of livestock and refraining from producing more grain than necessary for the peasant and his family.

Growing industry attracted millions of peasants from the country and the increase in the number of workers naturally called for greater amount of foodstuffs, etc. Unfavourable condition of the last year's crop, world depression affecting the Soviet exports and also apprehension of war with Japan have contributed much to this revision in economic policy.

HOPES OF IMPROVEMENT.

New trade is being rapidly developed. The number of peasants coming to sell rural products in city markets is increasing from day to day, though the new movement itself is yet only at an organizational stage.

It is generally estimated here that after the harvest is reaped and crop collected (next September and October) food shortage will have entirely ceased, the prices will rapidly fall and thus one of the most serious problems, that of supplying millions of persons with foodstuffs not through the State and co-operative stores but by through the medium of private sale, will be solved. The ration system then will probably cease to prevail.

Conditions of the Spring-sown crop are said to be very good and forecasts are promising. According to the latest official figures 97,000,000 hectars of land have been sown this year.

Notes of the Day

Their Responsibility.

As the day for the communal award approaches the papers are full of resolutions passed by mushroom associations and obscure busy bodies offering their views to the public and to the Government, not with a view to helping in the solution, but to make the situation even worse. The Punjab seems to hold the field just now and the newly appointed Governor is running from the Viceregal House to his own in search of a solution, which will be acceptable to the parties concerned. In the meantime, the communalists, who have taken refuge in England, must be doing their bit there also and helping to solve the communal tangle. While in other Provinces the issues are not so very complicated, in the Punjab it is a triangular contest for the front place. We must confess that the position is the creation of the Government and they must bear the blame or credit for it.

A Monstrous Proposal.

A monstrous proposal has been put forward by the Governor of Ceylon, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to tax the staple food of the country, namely, rice, to make it possible for the Services to commute their pensions, to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs. The Services are evidently afraid of losing their pensions and, it is the first time that commutation on such a wholesale scale has been asked for and granted. To the Tory Secretary of State apparently, it matters little if the food of the poor people is taxed at a time when unemployment is universal, provided the interests of the Services are safeguarded. But a first rate political crisis has been precipitated and the Board of Ministers has refused its consent and the State Council will throw out the proposal, it goes without saying. The Governor will then have to seek the support of new Ministers and dissolve the Council. But he is more likely to certify the measure, since, presumably, it is in the "public interest" to tax the food of the poor and keep the Services in clover!

Unhygienic Tyranny.

A report comes from Surat that a student of the local Municipal school was not allowed to sit in his class as he had come bare-headed and an order had been issued by the School Board not to admit students without their head-dress. It is a silly order if any such has been issued at all. From the hygienic point of view it is decidedly good for students and other brain workers to work without any pressure on the head. Little children, in particular, who have to do sustained brain work in stuffy school rooms for several hours at a stretch, with but brief intervals of rest, should be specially encouraged to put away their caps while working. Moreover, people of certain communities are accustomed to go about anywhere without any head-dress and, they ought not to be coerced at school or elsewhere. If there is any belief that a boy's putting on a cap is a mark of dignity, and of regard to the teacher, it is an utterly false notion of dignity and regard. The question should be decided primarily on hygienic grounds.

An Amazing Order.

The District Magistrate of Mianapore is reported to have issued the following amazing order on one Balai Guchhait of village Chilmara:—

Whereas it appears that you Balai Guchhait of Village Chilmara have been, for a long time, in the habit of selling vegetables daily in Anandpur Bazaar and whereas (?) that either of your free will or by some outside influence, you have ceased selling vegetables in Anandpur, which action is prejudicial to the public peace, therefore, under Section 144 of Ordinance X of 1932, I direct that you, for one month from date of receipt of this notice will sell vegetables at least twice a week in Anandpur and will report yourself each time you visit Anandpur to the Sub-Registrar of Anandpur.

We do not remember even in these days of Ordinance regime to have come across a more capricious order. How a villager's not selling vegetables can be "prejudicial to the public peace," is altogether beyond us. But we must confess, we are not initiated into all the mysteries of the Ordinance regime.

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Good Business In 1931 Despite Abnormal Depression

The report of the Zenith Life Assurance Company for the year ended Dec. 31st 1931 shows that during the period under review the company made satisfactory progress.

In spite of extreme depression and economic distress throughout the country, the company secured new business to the value of Rs. 26,29,500. Out of this policies had been issued for sum assuring Rs. 21,50,000, which represented an increase of Rs. 2,00,000 over the business done in 1930. The income for the year 1931 was Rs. 4,67,282 and the claims paid amounted to Rs. 90,800.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders held at the offices of the Company, Mubarik Mansion, Apollo St., Bombay on Monday last the Hon. Mr. H. M. Menta Chairman stated that owing to the fall in the value of securities as a result of depression, a sum of Rs. 1,49,572 had been set aside from the income on account of depreciation and credited to the investment reserve fund which had been newly created. Since then, however securities had appreciated and almost the whole depreciated amount had been recovered. Mr. Mehta observed that nevertheless the company had still provided for depreciation. The company had to face abnormal conditions arising from the acute distress, which was further accentuated by heavier taxation and the higher cost of living. These abnormal conditions were reflected in the unusual increase in applications for loans and surrender value of policies. The outlook was not as hopeful as they would like it to be but the directors were fully alive to the situation.

The report and the audited statement of accounts were adopted.

Bangalore—An important bill providing for divorce among Indian Christians in Mysore State will shortly be published for eliciting public opinion on its provisions. The bill is intended to be applied to persons professing the Christian religion, who are not under the jurisdiction of the Church of Rome or otherwise subject to the operation of the Canon Law.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

"Conversations between the British and Indian delegates are making good progress." This is the latest from Ottawa. Really makes one feel rather nervous.

* * * *

Bori Bunder is "waiting for a sign." It's rather difficult to make out what sort of sign, because the only signs the Old Lady can discern on the horizon at the moment are indicative of dissatisfaction on all sides with the Government's policy and the Government's silence and these are not encouraging signs.

* * * *

She (the Old Lady) feels that if the work of constitutional reform is to be a success,

"there must be behind the British India representatives the fullest support which all sections of the community can give, particularly in the absence of the Congress; that support is now lacking."

* * * *

And in the absence of the Congress it is likely to remain so. We fear she must go on sighing for a sign.

* * * *

She (the Old Lady still) is now taking a more cheerful view, however, of Ottawa. On Thursday she announced with a loud sniff that nothing would or ought to come out of Ottawa.

* * * *

On Friday she discovered that,

"One of the most gratifying features of the proceedings at Ottawa has been the presence of business men from all quarters of the Empire."

And that

"Nothing but good can come from such meetings even though they do no more than dispel ignorance of each other's activities and allay mutual suspicion."

A different voice for every day!

* * * *

There are rumours that the Government of India are about to launch a new Rupee Loan. It is thought the time is very propitious, as large funds are "starved of investment" and lying idle.

* * * *

We haven't noticed any idle funds lying about anywhere as yet, but if we do come across any we shall be glad to invest them.

* * * *

One sixth of Britain's national income, says Lord Snowden, is spent on drink and gambling. Contrast this with the fact that New York City consumes more milk than any other large city in the West—London and Paris last. And yet there are people who nurse the delusion that America will go wet again.

* * * *

It would be interesting to know what the consumption of milk per head is in Bombay. In New York it is one pint daily per head. But New York is a progressive city with all sorts of facilities for bringing fresh clean milk to the City from the country.

* * * *

In Bombay our milk is drawn from cows stabled in the City and every time a proposal comes on the 'tapis' to get supplies in from the country it is turned down for some reason or another.

* * * *

The latest proposition has come to grief on account of the attitude taken up by that model of up-to-date methods, the B. B. and C. I. Railway. This very progressive company

"is not prepared to provide refrigerating cars, as it would not be a commercial proposition, nor is it in favour of allowing privately owned vehicles on the line. It is also not prepared to reduce the railway freight either."

* * * *

We wonder whether the Directors of the Company ever asked themselves whether the huge expenditure lavished on the new Central Station was a commercial proposition or whether the luxury cars provided for first-class passengers are a commercial proposition!

* * * *

"WANTED, A LABOUR PARTY FOR INDIA"

We can't say the want is very obvious just now. But it looks as if it will be before long, at the rate at which Labour leaders are going to jail.

* * * *

The Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, described an applicant, who complained of wrongful restraint in the High Court as "an irresponsible man who did not know his position." Being irresponsible it may be presumed that he has no position. It is well-known that people of position are never irresponsible.

HOARE'S OFFER TO GANDHI

Correspondence Between Whitehall And Yerrowda

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The air is thick with rumours regarding imminent developments in the political situation. This perhaps, is not unusual. Perhaps, I should say the air is unusually thick with rumours of an unusual kind. One of them, however, which provokes the largest amount of gossip, is not unusual. That is the report which crops up from time to time and agitates the Bazaars in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, that release of Mahatma Gandhi, as a result of some mysterious negotiations, is imminent. There are people who readily swallow this sort of report and it passes from mouth to mouth with such rapidity that it soon comes to be accepted by many people as authentic. In the present instance, I do not know whence the rumour emanated and I am not, therefore, in a position to say whether it has any reasonable or solid foundation or not.

ANXIOUS FOR A DOOR.

But that Government are anxious to find a way out of the present impasse, if they can do so without sacrifice of their own prestige or surrendering the main points of their plans for constitutional reform and, at the same time, avoiding a disastrous clash with the Die-Hard Tories, who are watching every sign and every movement with jealous suspicion and anxiety, I have no doubt at all. And this is not a mere assumption but a belief based or information which comes from a source which I have reason to believe is, entirely trustworthy.

IMMEDIATE DIFFICULTIES.

The questions which are more immediately troubling the Ministers in Whitehall, of course, are those of the new impasse produced by the Liberal revolt and the ferment which has been created all over the country and particularly, in Northern India, by the forecast of the Communal Award. There is no doubt but that the forecast, which was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on July 29 was an entirely correct outline of the decisions taken by the Government. The criticisms to which these proposals have been subjected, and the intense opposition which has been evinced by all the communities concerned may lead to a reconsideration of the matter in respect to certain points. The vigorous efforts which are being made in Simla, under official auspices, to arrange a settlement between the Sikhs and Moslems in the Punjab, is evidence of the concern, and indeed alarm, which the ferment in both communities created by the revelation of the Cabinet's intentions, has created in official circles.

NOT LIKELY.

Personally, I doubt very much whether these efforts towards a compromise between Sikhs and Moslems will be successful. It may not be so difficult perhaps, for those who have taken upon themselves to represent the two parties in these negotiations at Simla to come to an agreement, but I gravely doubt whether any agreement that seems workable to them will commend itself to the rank and file of either community in the Punjab and without their support it will be worthless. Moreover, an agreement which takes no account of the Hindus and is, in fact, made over their heads and will certainly, be regarded as detrimental to their interests, will not be worth the paper it is written on, even if Sikhs and Hindus accept it. There cannot be any question of a two-party settlement in this matter. If the Hindus are not taken into confidence and consulted, these negotiations are a waste of time and will only add to the confusion and dissension which is already rife.

NOT IN HIS POWER.

I think in the end the Government will stick to their original decision, with perhaps, one or two minor modifications. They may entertain the hope that by bringing about a compromise between Sikhs and Moslems, opposition from these two communities, so far as the Punjab is concerned, will be removed and they will be in a strong position to face opposition from any other quarter. But the hope is obviously vain. The Premier has taken upon himself a task which it is not in his power to accomplish. And I venture to predict that his award, when it comes, will fail to satisfy anybody.

CABINET AND THE LIBERALS.

The Cabinet, as I have reason to believe, is more concerned with the defection of the Liberals. The prospect of imposing on the country a constitution, which is not acceptable, even to those who have hitherto been the support on which the Government have chiefly relied and in the further discussion of which the former refuse to have any part is one which Mr. MacDonald Lord Irwin and Lord Sankey, at any rate, are not prepared to face, however confident Sir Samuel Hoare may have been in his own strength and capacity to pass a steam-roller over all opposition in this country.

"IN THE SOUP."

There is very little doubt that in the absence of Mr. MacDonald at Lausanne and his pre-occupation with other questions, Sir Samuel Hoare took upon himself to go much further in his new plans, and his exposition of them in the House of Commons, than the authority of the Cabinet had actually permitted him. If the Liberals had not revolted, he would have been allowed to carry on, but the storm of protest with which his change of policy and procedure has been received in this country has, to put it vulgarly, landed the Government "in the soup" and it is Mr. MacDonald's business to get them out of it.

Lord Irwin has been brought in to strengthen the hands of the Premier and we may assume that in the discussions which have been taking place in Whitehall during the past few days, it has been gently impressed on Sir Samuel Hoare that he will have to make the best of a bad bargain, and radically revise his programme; that the Conference method will have to be restored and Indians once more invited to co-operate on the principle of equal status in discussion and the taking of decisions with a view to arriving at an agreed settlement for which the Government will accept full responsibility—the procedure followed in the negotiation of treaties as described by the Prime Minister in his speech in Parliament in December last. This utterance has been quoted many times and everybody must now be familiar with it.

HOARE'S BILL.

But there will be no change of policy as regards the decision to introduce Provincial Autonomy as the initial step and then to take time for the framing of the Federal Constitution. The two will be provided for, as Sir Samuel Hoare stated on June 27, in one bill and this bill will now be in its essential features, on the lines described in the forecast published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on April 26. They are briefly as follows:—

1. Immediate Provincial Autonomy on a new Franchise.
2. Provision for the inauguration of a Federal Constitution after all the matters now in dispute — safeguards, representation of Princes etc.— have been thrashed out and settled.
3. The election by the popular legislatures in India of representatives to take part with the representatives of the British Government in the discussion and settlement of these questions.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GANDHI.

And this brings me to the most interesting and sensational thing that I have to say to-day. It may come as a surprise to most people, though, I believe, it is known to a few, to hear that the Secretary of State has been in correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi for some time past. The source from which the information comes to me is one on which I have reason to rely.

The theme of the discussion, which has been carried on in this correspondence is, that the present impasse should be ended by the withdrawal of the Ordinance and the termination generally of the repressive regime and the simultaneous calling off by the Congress of the Civil Disobedience movement. The condition is that the Congress shall agree to accept the establishment of Provincial Autonomy as the first step in constitutional reform.

'STATUS ANTE-QUO.'

To put the matter further, as it has been communicated to me:

The Government is prepared again to meet the Congress on a reasonable platform for negotiations within the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and thus restore the position of 1931, provided Sir Samuel Hoare's Provincial Autonomy programme is accepted by the Congress as a preliminary working basis; and pressure is being brought to bear from all possible sources on Mahatma Gandhi to undertake the working of the Provincial Autonomy Legislatures and Governments on the specious plea that the administrative experience so gained will enable the Congress to appreciate the need for safeguards and reserved powers in the Central Government.

In the meanwhile, a powerful and practically autocratic Central Government, as now existing, will be maintained until the Federation is established.

The Federal Constitution to be devised and framed with the advice of elected representatives with a view to ensure administrative integrity and internal tranquillity for Trade, Commerce and Economic Reconstruction.

THE FINAL LETTER.

I have given this description of the correspondence in practically the language in which it was communicated to me some days ago. But I may add that, according to my information, an important and, it is understood final communication from Whitehall was received in India about ten days or a fortnight ago and, immediately forwarded on to Yerrawda, and Mahatma Gandhi's final reply has since been despatched. What it contained I am unable to say. But, as everyone knows what is Mahatmaji's view of Provincial Autonomy without Central Responsibility—he stated it clearly in London last year—people can form their own conclusions.

Rs. 15,00,000 For Servant

Rich Widow's Will Disputed

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Justice Wadia, at the High Court, appointed the Official Receiver as the administrator of extensive properties, valued at Rs. 20,00,000, which are covered by a disputed will.

The will was made by Putlibai, widow of Ranchhoddas Tribhovandas Mody, who died in April last, without any issue. Under the will Pandurang Shamrao Laud, a solicitor, and three others are executors and trustees. Their application for probate was challenged by the defendants, who are the reversionary heirs.

The defendants stated that the fourth plaintiff, Hariprasad Amratlal Dholakia, was a servant in the household of Putlibai on a salary of Rs. 60 per month. Under the will, he was to get property worth Rs. 15,00,000. He is the son of the third plaintiff, who is the nephew of the deceased.

UNDUE INFLUENCE

The defendants alleged that when the lady was very ill at Nasik, the plaintiffs exercised undue influence over her, and got the will made by her. The will had been thus obtained by fraudulant conspiracy and, therefore, void. In support of their allegations, the defendants filed twenty affidavits. One of these is by Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas who stated that when he saw the lady in November last, she was considerably changed, and she implored him to help her, saying she did not like those who surrounded her.

ILLUSORY BEQUESTS.

The defendants, who are the reversionary heirs of the deceased's husband, alleged that the will was obtained by the plaintiffs by fraudulent conspiracy among themselves. The scheme of the will was that the plaintiffs should be the executors with very wide powers of management which would give them absolute control of the estates. There was a bequest of a large amount to charity, but this bequest was illusory, as there would not be much left after paying off the legacies and defraying all other costs of litigation. The defendants' allegations were denied by the plaintiff who affirmed that the lady was anxious to exclude the defendants from any interest or benefit under her will.

IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATOR.

Giving his decision on the notice of motion Mr. Justice Wadia observed that all the allegations and counter-allegations would have to be gone into at the hearing of the suit and he did not wish at that stage to say anything which might prejudice the plaintiffs or the defendants in respect of their contentions at the hearing. The estate was of considerable value and extent and arrangement ought to be made for safeguarding and preservation of it especially when wide discretionary powers were given to the executors under a will which was challenged by the parties who were interested in the estate. In the circumstances the Judge thought that an impartial administrator should be appointed in the interest of all parties. He therefore appointed the Official Receiver as administrator pendente lite. The notice of motion was made absoulte in terms of the prayers. The costs of all parties were to come from the estate, the executors' costs to be paid as between attorney and client.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. J. D. Daver and Mr. Lalji Goculdas, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Company appeared for the plaintiffs. Sir Jamshed B. Kanga, the Advocate-General, with Mr. F. J. Coltman Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla and Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Company, appeared for the defendants.

NITRATE AGREEMENT

—:o:—

Chile—Europe Talks

SCHEVENINGEN, August 4.

An agreement in principle regarding the marketing of nitrate has been reached at a conference between European producers of the synthetic kind and chilean producers of the natural variety, with the object of terminating competition. Negotiations had been carried on for some time in London, Paris and Berlin.

It is understood that the agreement concerns the place in the world market to be alloted to each party. The Chilean ambassador headed the Chilean deputation. The conference's statement on the satisfactory progress of the negotiations says that further meetings will be held in the hope of reaching a solution of all pending questions.—Reuter.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE'S HEALTH

Questions In Madras Council

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day Mr. Subramanya Bhatt (South-Canara) referring to his short notice question regarding Mr. Subash Bose's health which had been disallowed, requested the President to see that information was given to the House on the subject.

The Law Member said that Mr. Subash Bose was confined in one of the jails in the Central Provinces by the Government of India. He was transferred to Madras with a view to having an x-Ray examination made of him. The best possible attention was being paid to his health by the medical authorities here. Having regard to the fact that he was a state prisoner and had been sent to Madras with instructions the Government was not in a position to divulge the contents of the correspondence now going on between the local Lovernment and the Government of India. The correspondence was in the interest of Mr. Bose.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty urged that Mr. Bose be confined in the General Hospital so that he need not go to the hospital from the penitentiary every time he had to be examined. The Law Member said that he could not do anything until the Government of India's instructions were known.—A.P.

NO CONTEMPT OF COURT

"Statesman" And Delhi Conspiracy Case

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5.

In the Delhi conspiracy case to-day, the President of the Tribunal, Mr. White, pronounced orders rejecting the application by the accused Vatayana, that contempt of court proceedings be launched against the "Statesman" New Delhi.

The President stated that in the view of the Tribunal, the passages from the Delhi Police administration report which were published by the Statesman" and which formed the subject matter of the complaint, did not constitute contempt of court.

The application was therefore rejected.

EXPLOSION AT SRINAGAR POST OFFICE.

SRINAGAR. Aug. 5.

At the head post office to-day, a postal official was injured by a letter exploding while being stamped. It apparently contained explosive materials. The official was immediately removed to the hospital.—A.P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON
New York. Aug. 5.

Previous closing	3.49 1/2
To-day's closing	3.47 3/4

T T ON NEW YORK
London. Aug. 5.

Previous closing	3.49 3/8
To-day's opening	3.48 3/4
To-day's closing	3.47 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
New York, Aug. 5.

Previous closing rate	5.92
To-day's opening rate	5.99
Difference	plus .07
To-day's closing rate	5.97
Difference	plus .05

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/August	Rs. 182
April/May	Rs. 194

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
OCTOBER
Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Previous closing rate	4.53
To-day's opening rate	4.49
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing fate	4.60
Difference	plus .07

LONDON SILVER MARKET
London, Aug. 5.

Silver ready	17 7/16
Higher	1/4
Silver forward	17 1/2
Higher	1/4

Tone of Market:—Speculators bought.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Aug. 5.

Silver ready	55 0 0
Silver forward	55 4 0
Silver Sravan	55 14 0
Gold ready	29 3 6

Send-off To Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha & Colleagues

—:o:—

Departure For Kabul To Celebrate Independence Day

BOMBAY, Friday.

A warm send-off was given to Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha and his three companions who left Bombay this evening for Peshawar 'en route' to Kabul, Sardar Suleman and the other three members of the party Mr. Zahid Ali, son of Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Nabiullah a Municipal Corporator and Mr. Sultan Khan form a part of the delegation of Indian Muslims that is going to Kabul to participate in the annual celebrations of the Independence Day of Afghanistan.

A large number of the Sardar's friends and admirers were present at the Bombay Central to see him off, among them were the Acting; Afghan Counsel Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Durgadatt Savalka, Mr. Abu Bakar Beg Mohamed, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar and others. A large number of Pathans were also present.

LOADED WITH GARLANDS.

The Sardar and his colleagues were garlanded and photographed before the train left. The Independnece Day celebrations commence from Friday next (August 12) and will last for a week.

Besides the Sardar and his colleagues Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mrs. Shaukat Ali and two other members of the Khilafat House will also attend the celebration. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mrs. Shaukat Ali have left earlier while Maulana Mohamed Irfan and Gazi Mohiyooddin Ajmeri left this afternoon.

APPEAL FOR FIREMEN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Referring to the letter appearing in your issue of to-day, I would state that I have for some time past had in mind the question of an appeal for the Fire Brigade in recognition of the splendid services rendered by them during the recent riots and have only been waiting for the Police Fund to close before launching this further appeal.

It has been suggested that this should be a "Rupee" collection, and I shall be very glad if you will publish this appeal in the columns of your paper. Perhaps you will at the same time lend your support to the appeal by reminding your readers of all that they owe to the Brigade for the meritorious services rendered by them.

Your readers may perhaps be interested to know that during the riots the Brigade receiving just under 200 calls and in the early stages they were called upon to deal with no less than 30 outbreaks within a few hours at very considerable risk to the officers and men who frequently had to fight their way through the rioters to reach the fires and were frequently subjected to a bombardment of stones and soda-water bottles whilst in the execution of their duties.

If your readers will kindly send their subscriptions (which need not necessarily be limited to one Rupee) to me they will be duly acknowledged.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. ROSE.

Herber't, Son & Co. Ltd.,
11-13, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, Aug. 5.

P.S.—It is suggested that firms should collect from their officers and assistants and remit the proceeds in a lump sum to facilitate collections.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST
RAVAL & Co.,
Bank Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Gospel Of Socialism

No Monopoly—No Privilege

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S PLEA FOR ITS STUDY

"Socialism is nothing but our instinct of humanity and fellow-feeling scientifically organised."

This definition of socialism was given by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, speaking to an audience of students at the Blavatsky Lodge on Friday evening.

Remarking that no country was in greater need of socialism than India he appealed to students to study this gospel, to abolish monopoly and privilege—but they must first be free from foreign domination.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, and Mr. F. J. Ginwala presided.

CHANGE BASIS OF SOCIETY.

The speaker observed that in every country religious and moral thinkers exhorted men to be charitable and humane with a view to minimise the misery that was existing everywhere. A socialist looked at this question from a different angle and thought these exhortations were to some extent unnecessary and did not really go to the bottom of the question. The central idea behind socialism was that all those admirable qualities of charity and humanity which they were called upon to exhibit would be unnecessary if in the first place the basis of society was different from what it was to-day.

CAPITALIST CLIQUE.

In the present state of society the ordinary needs of mankind were controlled by a few individuals. What every human being needed was not in the possession of the society but in the hands of a few people. For instance land which was the very source of livelihood for every one was not in the hands of society, but it was in the grip of monopoly. If they wanted land they had to pay for it on the terms of the landlord.

AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The socialist suggested not there should be no capital because without capital one could not exist but that there can be no private property after a certain limit. Private property there would be in a socialistic state but that would be limited because one could not be expected to bring mankind to a level of dead uniformity.

What a socialist aimed at was this. He wished to remove the disparity between the son of a millionaire rolling in a car and in luxuries and the child of a sweeper lying in the squalid refuse basket.

On the question of how to achieve socialism Mr. Jamnadas Mehta declared that it could only be done by a constant appeal to reason and to nothing else.

The speaker was put a number of questions by the students one of which was whether Russia had not established socialism in a shorter time by means of force and whether the speaker did not think the method of appealing to reason was a very slow process.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta disputed that communism was established in Russia and replied that even in Russia only one per cent. of the population was communist.

TWO NEW PROFESSIONAL COURSES
DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE
Two Additional Professional Diploma Courses
each of two years for (1) Advertising Consultants and (2) Incorporated Sales Managers (M.I.S.M.A.) are also added to the present College Programme as a result of PRINCIPAL DAVAR'S VISIT TO EUROPE (March-June) this year.
GREGG SHORTHAND:—Enrolment proceeding for the easiest and most successful system which guarantees a speed of 100 words in four months including theory. An innovation by Principal Davar.
OTHER COURSES:—General Commerce D.COM. (I.M.C.); Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Company Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); and Auditing (G.D.A.).
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GARY COOPER
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
IN
"HIS WOMAN"
WITH
the new 9-Months Old
Baby Star
RICHARD SPIRO
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Twins adrift on Destiny's highway. Dramatic dual portrayal by the finished performer
BERT LYTELL
IN
"BROTHERS"
WITH
DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
A COLUMBIA PICTURE.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
NORMA SHEARER
IN
STRANGERS MAY KISS
WITH
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
NEIL HAMILTON
A M.G.M. PICTURE.

OPERA HOUSE

To-day at 6 and 10 P.M.
To-morrow Sunday at 3 & 6 P.M.
J. GRANT ANDERSON
presents his
ALL-INDIAN PLAYERS
In Shakespeare's Tragedy
MERCHANT of VENICE
Booking at Rose's and at the Theatre.

SECOND WEEK

Subhadra Haran

Featuring
SAAGAR MOVIETONE'S GORGEOUS SUPER-JEWEL MYTHOLOGICAL TALKIE
Jal Zubeida
Director
P. Ghosh

TIME:—5, 7-30 & 10.
SAT. & SUNDAY Extra Show 2-30

Majestic Cinema

WELL DONE BOMBAY

YOU REALIZED BEFORE CALCUTTA THAT THERE IS NO RUBBEROID WATERPROOF FACTORY ANYWHERE AS YET IN INDIA
THAT CALCUTTA TAILORS, BLUFFERS AND BAZAAR DEALERS SELL JAPANESE WATERPROOFS AS SWADESHI AND CHARGE DOUBLE THE PRICES

WHY WORRY CALCUTTA ALSO KNOWS ALL ABOUT THIS AND STILL WILL KNOW MORE VERY SOON

BUY MARROTT'S GERMAN AND JAPANESE WATERPROOFS,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN INDIA

K. C. MARROTT,

The India's Premier House for New Waterproofs.
HEAD OFFICE:—185-87, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LOCAL BRANCHES:— 8-9, Asoka Building, Princess Street, Sitaram Building, Near Crawford Market,
G. S. MHASKAR, Kandawadi Naka, Girgaum.
Poona City Branch:—Karve Building, 179, Laxmi Road, POONA.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Fossicks' Bureau Estimate Crop 11,850,000 Bales

PRE-BUREAU LIQUIDATION

BOMBAY, August 5.

The New York cotton futures market was firm during the early part on strength of Wall-street and general buying but later weakened on pre-Bureau long liquidation. The market opened at a rise of 2 points and a further rise of 10 points was established by noon on steady buying influenced by reports of unfavourable weather. Later on there was heavy liquidation which caused a decline of 19 points from the highest level and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.82c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points. Later on the market was steady, prices developing upward tendency. Crop news was less satisfactory and strength of Wall-stret with easier Exchange influenced bullish sentiment and the market closed at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 4.69d.

East Indian cotton prices advanced 8 to 10 points and Egyptian cotton prices closed at a rise of 14 to 16 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 19 to 18 points.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 4.

October	5.92—.0
December	6.09—.0
January, 1933	6.14—.0
March, 1933	6.29—.0
Middling Spot	5.95—.0

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 4.

October	5.92—.9
December	6.07—.02
Middling Spot	5.82—.03

NEW YORK.
New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

October	6.03
January	6.27
March	6.39
New York Noon Call,—	
October	6.03
January	6.30
March	6.4

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY
New York, Aug. 4.
STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's exports to the Continent	6.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 4.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
August		4.51+12
September		4.51+11
October	4.50	4.53+12
November		4.55+12
December		4.59+13
January	4.58	4.62+13
February		4.65+13
March	4.64	4.63+13
April		4.71+13
May		4.74+13
June		4.76+13
July		4.78+12
August		4.80+12
Middling Spot		4.69+03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 4

Sakellaridis, October	6.98
November	7.04
December	7.08
January, 1933	7.14
March, 1933	7.24
May, 1933	7.33
July, 1933	7.42
F.G.F. Spot	7.10

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 4

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.26
Fine, (Good Staple)	4.38
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.50
C.P. Oomra, Good, (No. 1 Staple)	4.43
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.63
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.73
Bengal, Good	3.69
Fully Good	3.79
Fine	3.89
Scinde, Fully Good	3.79
Fine	3.89
Superfine	3.99

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
—:o:—
Crop Estimate

The average estimate of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 1,22,92,000 bales production American Cotton as of August 1st.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP
Damage By Boll-Weevil
NO ALLOWANCE IN BUREAU REPORT

Messrs. Thoms. Smith and Co., state that notwithstanding unfavourable weather coupled with firmness in Wall Street prices eased on realising. During the weevil years of 1921, 1922 and 1923 also in 1927 August condition report generally stood higher and Government did not make full allowance for weevil damage as it stated such damage depended mainly on subsequent weather. Later however condition figures fell abnormally and the crop estimates were seriously reduced. This may prove to be the case his year as the crop is late and weevil damage will not become apparent till the plants are in full bloom and the average number of bolls on each plant are counted. In their first Bureau report therefore Government may be reluctant to make full allowance for weevil damage which in the years referred to above was about 20 per cent.

Bombay Cotton
—:o:—
Bombay, Aug. 5.

The local forward cotton market opened steady at Rs. 191/8 for Broach A-M delivery. There was less disposition to buy in view of the U S A Bureau report due on the 8th August. Later on there was more enquiry and prices improved. The tone is quiet but steady.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of and 5 points but it opened steady at a decline of 4 points owing to further weakness of sterling. Prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 193/6 but later on reports of clearing weather from the Central Provinces influenced ong liquidation and the market closed at 3-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
Broach J-A	180 4
Broach A-M	192 12
Oomra D-J	176 0
Bengal D-J.	161 0

COTTON BUSINESS AT NIGHT

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The local forward cotton market will remain open for trading on Monday the 8th August from 8-15 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. in connection with the Bureau report of the American cotton crop.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 5.

August	128.20	—.1.60
November	134.00	—.0.70
February	139.00	—.1.50

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Aug. 5.

	To-day	Total.
Broach J-A.	600	10,700

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Aug. 5.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal:—				
U. P.	171	167	163	159
Rajputana	171	167	163	159
Punjab	169	165	161	157
Oomra No. 3	179	175	171	..
Oomra No. 1	190	186	182	..
Oomra No. 2	184	180	176	..
Broach No. 2	190	187	183	179
Punjab-American	200	197	193	189
Surat	244	241	237	233
Rajpipla	239	236	232	228

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 5.

100 Colaba Land Itola 181
135 E D Sassoon Amod 188
100 Colaba Land Mill Parel 4 or
112 Colaba Land Wadhwan 19[illegible]
39 Shapurji Bharoocha Kajol 188
55 Dawn Mill Bazarket 189 1/2
57 B. Mavji Venchhia 158 1/2
56 Kotak and Co. Mukatsar 166 1/2
100 Currimbhai Panipat 159 1/2
49 Damji Kalyanji Palej 170

Latest Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Light to moderate rainfall Eastern Belt and San Antonio District more rain expected.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 5.

B C Rate T T 1,6 1|32.
B C Rate D D 1|6 1|32.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|6 1|16 August/September.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct. Nov.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|8.
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1-4 August
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Sept.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 October
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 382
Banks Selling T T 381
Banks Buying T T 376
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 665
Banks Buying D D 685
AMSTERDAM:
Banks Selling D D 65 3-8
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 102-1-2
Banks buying 60 days 100.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 87-5-8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 114-1-2
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155.
JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 65-5-8
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.49 1/2 4th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/2 5th instant.
Japan/London 1/6 1/2 4th instant.
London/Paris 39.25 4th instant.
London/Belgium 25.15 4th instant.
London/Switzerland 18.00 4th instant.
London/Italy 68.75 4th instant.
London/Berlin 14.60 4th inst.
London/Holland 8.70 4th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.47 4th instant.
London/New York 3.49 3/4 4th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £ £5-17-2 3rd instant; £5-17-5 4th instant.
Silver London Ready 17 3/16 3rd instant; 17 3/16 4th instant.
Silver London Forward 17 1/4 3rd instant; 17 1/4 4th instant.
Silver New York Ready 27 3/16 3rd instant; 27 1/4 4th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 13/16 per cent. 3rd instant; 25/32 per cent. 4th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 3/16 per cent. 3rd instant; 1 3/16 per cent. 4th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, August 4.
Demand Bills 3.49-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, August 4.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1|4.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Aug. 4.
Smoked Sheet Standard ripped lb. Spot Sellers 2-7/32

PALLADIUM
SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

THE BEST RAZOR BLADE ON THE MARKET ALSO THE MOST ECONOMICAL

Agent:—
T. S. R. GILLETT,
STRONACH HOUSE, : : : Graham Road, BOMBAY

A ROYAL ROAD TO SUCCESS FOR INDIAN YOUTHS.

Electric Engineering

Stage 1. Madrdas Government Group certificate Exam. held in November 1932. Stage 2 City and Guilds (London) Grade II held at Madras in April 1933 Stage 3. A.M.I.E.E. (London) held at Madras in November 1933.

II. Batch starts on 21st August. Admissions to students of Pre-matric or Pre-S.S.L.C. up to B.A. open till September 10.

ELECTRIC ENGINEERING LOWER

For Lower and Upper Secondary Students starts on September 1. SALDANHA'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE and TECHNOLOGY, 7, Sydenham's Road, Park Town, Madras.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

	This week
Total Bullion	£139 409 000
Public Deposits	£11 500 000
Other Deposits	£121 300 000
Government Securities	£76 000 000
Other Securities	£35 200 000
Notes and coin	£39 700 000
Notes in circulation	£374 700 000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	29.33 p.c.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, August 4.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes 26/9 August sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes 26/9 August sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 27 August sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels No offers.

CHANGING HER FACE

Any woman not satisfied with her complexion can remove it and have a new one. The thin veil of stifling half-dead cuticle is an encumbrance, and should be removed to give the fresh vigorous young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

There is a simple old-fashioned home remedy which will always do the work. Get some pure mercolized wax from your chemist and apply it at night like cold cream, washing it off in the morning. The mercolide will gently absorb all the lifeless skin, and leave a healthy and beautiful complexion, as fresh as a child's. Naturally, it takes with it all such facial blemishes as freckles, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. It is pleasant to use, effective and economical. The face so treated immediately looks years younger.

Reliable

And

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FAVRE LEUBA'S REPEATING ALARM TIMEPIECE

Diameter of dial 4½ ins.

Strong reliable repeating alarm Timepiece. Heavily made case, clear white dial with Arabic or Roman figures. Strong pleasant tone alarm can be set for repeating or continuous ringing by moving lever at top.

Chromium Rs. 10
Nickel Rs. 8-12

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., LTD.

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FRESH STOCK OF

WATERPROOF-COATS

Light in weight and durable
Available in all sizes at

Cheapest Prices

The Goldfilled Leather Works,

158-160, Princess Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

ASTHMA

Special and Guaranteed treatment for all kinds of Asthma. Unsuccessful patients are requested to try once without any difficulty. No fear of relapse. Permanent cure within a month. Apply TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS P.O. Bagbazar, CALCUTTA.

PILES CURE

IF FAILS, MONEY REFUNDED. GUARANTEED surest and speediest Divine Remedy of Piles at any stage. No rules or restriction. No more bleeding or pain. Praised by many eminent men. Price Rs. 6-8 **DAIBABAL ASRAM,** (H.W.), Post Box No. 12204, CALCUTTA.

PROTECTION MUST BE FOR "SUFFICIENTY LONG PERIOD"

Baroda Mill Owners' Memorandum To Tariff Board

The Baroda Mill-owners' Association in the course of a memorandum to the Tariff Board supporting the demand for protection to Indian Textile Industry states:—

It is only two years back that the cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act 1930 was passed when the Indian Mills were trying to increase their production in medium and fine counts and to spin finer and finer; and that although it was necessary to afford better protection to the manufacture of finer piece-goods which was in the experimental stage by levying a higher rate of duty, the Government of India imposed a lower rate of duty on goods from Great Britain. Had it not been due to Swadeshi movement, it was doubtful if the mills could compete with the Japanese and British manufactures in finer goods.

Over and above this there are several other factors which necessitate continuance of the present rates for a period longer than 5 years:—

TRADE DEPRESSION.

The prices of agricultural products as well as manufactured articles have gone down tremendous and this State like other countries was in the grip of a great economic depression, during the period of protection as can be observed from the following extract from the address of His Excellency the Viceroy to both the houses of the legislature.

"The situation for a country which is as dependent as India on the prices she realizes for the products of her fields is one of great anxiety."

The extraordinarily low level of prices prevailing since 1930 has further crippled the already low purchasing power of the agriculturist on which the Cotton Mill Industry almost entirely depends. The prices of Indian cotton, like the prices of other commodities touched very low levels; and the constantly declining tendency in prices from month to month from the commencement of 1930 until September 1931 added greatly to the difficulties of the Industry. The value of stocks of cotton and cloth had constantly to be written down with disastrous consequences to the working results. The gradual fall in prices also caused merchants to adopt a hand to mouth buying policy, and cloth and yarn off-take was reduced to the lowest possible limits.

SUPERIOR EFFICIENCY OF JAPANESE MILLS.

Independent observers like Mr. Arno S Pearse have pointed out that while in Japan operatives work as many machines as can be attended to under fair conditions, labour in India is indolent by nature, is steeped in usages and is ruled by caste. Differences of environment, physique, habits of life and education make it impossible to expect that the efficiency of Indian mill labour can be brought to the Japanese standard in the course of a few years.

From figures published in the Indo-Japanese Trade Bulletin in the early part of this year, it would seem that despite the efforts made in Bombay, the disparity between the efficiency of labour in India and Japan is increasing. In the last five years, the number of spindles per operative in Japan has been nearly doubled. A similar increase has taken place in the productive capacity of the weaving operative.

EXCHANGE VARIATION.

In the last few years, the difficulties of the Industry have been undoubtedly increased by the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee at 1s 6d gold. This has adversely affected the purchasing power of the agriculturist owing to the lower rupee prices received for his crops, and greatly reduced the margin left over to him for the purchase of the necessities of life. In such circumstances, it is scarcely to be wondered at that his purchases of cloth have been reduced to a minimum.

The difficulties of the Industry owing to the sustained effort to maintain the 1/6 ratio have been aggravated by the high bank rate which has prevailed in India for a number of years partly as a consequence of the manipulations of exchange.

HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST.

The disadvantage in the matter of interest charges from which Indian mills suffer, as compared with mills in Lancashire and the United States of America, is one of the additional factor and is evident when the relative bank rates in the three countries are compared.

In 1930, for example, the Bank of England made four changes in the Bank rate, always in the downward direction. Standing at 5 per cent. at the commencement of the year, it stood at 3 per cent. on 1st May, and was later in the month reduced to 2-1/2 per cent. The Bank rate in the United States was, in the first four months of 1930, reduced from 4-1/2 to 2-1/2 and further reduced to 2 per cent. in December. In India, the Bank rate remained at the high level of 7 per cent. from November 1929 to April 1930. On 6th April, it was brought down to 6 per cent., and on 10th July to 5 per cent. and raised to 7 per cent. on 20th November. In 1931, the average rate for the whole year worked out at 7.046 per cent. Apart from the high Bank rate, industrial concerns find great difficulty in obtaining adequate finance on reasonable terms.

ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS DUTIES.

This Association has already protested against these duties on the 8th Nov. 1931 to the Finance Member as per copy of the President's letter enclosed herewith, but to no avail.

The Protection which was granted to the Industry in 1930 has been in effect appreciably neutralised by the burdens of fresh taxation imposed on the Industry in September 1931. The Association would draw the Tariff Board's special attention to the following new taxes and the effects thereof on the Industry:—

(i) an import duty of 6 pies per lb. on raw cotton;

(ii) an import duty of 10 per cent. on machinery; and

(iii) an import duty of 10 per cent. on dyes.

The imposition of a duty on raw cotton is in direct contravention of the principle laid down by the Fiscal Commission and accepted by Government, that "raw materials required for Indian industries should ordinarily be admitted free of duty." Though ostensibly a revenue duty, it is in its application a tax on the production of medium and finer counts of yarn and cloth inasmuch as much of the Egyptian and American cotton of a type which is not grown in India, is used in the Mills. The total quantity of cotton of an inch and over staple grown in India is very limited, and most of the cotton which is imported does not, therefore, enter into competition with the indigenous growth. Whatever the effect of the duty on the price realised by the Indian cultivator may be, it has resulted in increasing the cost of production in new lines of cloth for which a market has been created in the last few years.

The 10 per cent. duty on machinery is equally indefensible. The Fiscal Commission stated that they could not approve of the principle of taxing machinery for the purpose of revenue and recommended the removal of the then existing duty of 2-1/2 per cent., being definitely of the view that the revenue duty on machinery was undesirable in the present stage of the country's development.

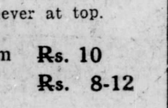
The duty on dye-stuffs has come at a particularly inopportune moment. Owing to the departure of Great Britain from the Gold Standard, and the linking of the rupee with sterling, the price of German and other dye-stuffs has gone up considerably, and the additional handicap of a ten per cent. duty must seriously affect the coloured goods trade of Indian mills, which is already being threatened by imports of printed and artificial silk goods from Japan at prices which defy competition.

PROTECTION NEEDED.

It must be said however to the credit of the Industry that enormous improvement has taken place in the quality of goods manufactured by the Indian Mills, and that the variety and excellence of these products have been widely recognized. A perusal of the range of samples will convey the idea of the way in which the Industry is trying to displace the better classes of goods, which used to come exclusively from Foreign Countries only a short while ago.

In order to protect a wide classification of goods, the import duty whether specific or ad valorem in character would necessarily have to be fixed at a rate which would protect mills against competition in goods of the highest value in that class. This may be so but it does not follow that on this account, the consumer would be unduly penalised in respect of the prices paid for goods of a lower average value, on which the specific duty would give more protection than necessary. As a matter of fact, the experience of the last few years has shown that the prices realized for coarse grey goods on which the existing minimum specific duty has been equivalent to a high "ad valorem" duty, have been consistently below a fair selling price, and at times, below the cost of manufacture, not taking into consideration any profit and depreciation. What in effect happens is that internal competition is sufficient to keep down prices to normal levels, and in times of economic stress such as India has been passing through, even to uneconomic levels.

The Cotton Textile industry has taken to the manufacture of fine counts and is also making improvements at every step in the manufacture of coarser counts, and that the competition of goods from Foreign countries including the United Kingdom and Japan, impedes and retards the progress of the Industry in general. On these grounds this Association desires that a sufficiently protective scale of duties, higher than the present one, on yarn and piece-goods without any preferential treatment, be imposed for a sufficiently long rpeiod—not shorter than 5 years just as in the case of Sugar Industry.



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COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

BOMBAY, Friday.

The quarterly report submitted by the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, for the period ending March 1932, regarding the progress of comulsory primary education states:—

"In my report ending December 1931, I described the ways and means adopted by this department with the co-operation of the Superintendents, assistant lady superintendents and the members of the F and G Wards Local Committees to increase the number of 'attending' children of compulsory age in our schools and thereby reduce the non-attending number to its minimum but these ways and means unfortunately received a set-back during the quarter under report, owing to stringency of funds. We could not provide additional accommodation or staff in proportion to the increase in number and could not supply slates, pens, books, etc., to the needy children. Even then, with the motive of keeping up the number brought in from September to December 1931, and of bringing in new children as many as can be accommodated in the schools working under shifts, and in those surrounded by a large non-attending number, four propaganda meetings were held.

PUBLIC RESPONSE.

The public of the different localities gave a good response to the invitation extended to them and in reply to our appeal to them to send their non-attending children of compulsory age to school, brought forward almost the same difficulties and demands as described by me in my report ending December 1931. These meetings or appeals had however some effect on them and the schools in the locality had increases in number. I would have arranged to hold some four to six other propaganda meetings in the leading congested localities of G Ward but for the municipal elections and after that the arrears of other important items of work, and to add to all—the general stringency of funds.

The Attendance Teachers who were advised not to relax their atcivities brought in during the quarter 2,047 children of all ages (1,398 Boys and 649 Girls) in the municipal schools.

Of these 2,047 children, 1,104 were of compulsory age (773 boys and 331 girls).

That number could not be permanent or stable but the net increase at the end of March came to 1,007 in municipal schools and to only 31 in the aided schools.

The non-attending number that was recorded to be 3,444 at the end of the last quarter has now gone down to 2,070 (869 boys and 1,201 girls.

In my last report, I stated that we should start the prosecutions of the defaulters and feel the same while submitting this report but we may have to wait taking a final decision in the matter till the general condition of the city becomes normal. In the end I have to state that the attendance teachers scheme has ceased to operate from April 1, and I intend to submit to the committee a separate report on its working (from September 1931 to March 1932) and its effects for deciding the line of action we should follow during this year."

B. B. & C. I. CHIEF SAYS "NO"

NEW RECOGNITION TERMS REFUSED TO UNIONS

BOMBAY, Friday.

"No, no!"

This was the reply given by Mr. M.W. Brayshay, Agent to the B. B. and C.I. Railway, to a deputation of workers, who waited on him to-day and demanded revision of the terms of recognition of Railway Workers' Unions.

The conference lasted four hours and a-half.

"On the whole, the conference was a most disappointing affair," commented Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Union, who headed the deputation.

LIBERAL TERMS.

The most important question discussed to-day was, the demand made by the workers to revise the old terms of recognition of workers' unions. They pleaded for more liberal terms of recognition in the matter of presentation of individual cases and grievances, for greater facilities for meetings of workers in railway premises, and for frequent interviews of the representatives of the unions with the railway authorities.

The deputation also demanded that the railway should issue free passes to delegates coming in deputation to meet the Agent or the authorities to represent the grievances of the workers.

The Agent turned down every one of these demands on the ground that he was a new man and that his predecessor, Sir Ernest Jackson, had recently, considered all these questions. Mr. Brayshay said, that it was impossible for him at this stage to go any further than his predecessor in the matter of recognition of unions.

Interviewed at the conclusion of the conference, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said: "Some minor grievances of the cabinmen were promised further consideration.

DISAPPOINTMENT

"On the whole, it can be stated that the conference was a serious disappointment. It is possible, however, that when Mr. Brayshay gets more acquainted with the administration and also understands the Railwaymen's Union's activities and therefore better appreciates the usefulness of a union, he may give more liberal attention to our demands and representations.

From what I could see, the permanent officers have got a hold on Mr. Brayshay far too much for the present and he feels that he is a new man amongst them."

As the whole agenda has not been gone through the conference is to meet again, sometime in September.

WHAT EUROPE DID U. S. CAN DO

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Minneapolis:—Any economic conference was destined to failure unless the problems of reparations, war debts and disarmament were settled by international efforts, declared Senator Borah last night. He added that to hold an Economic Conference without the settlement of these problems would be tantamount to playing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark.

Senator Borah dealt particularly with agriculture, declaring that the United States must take a lead because it could save itself from depression only through co-operation with other nations. When Europe reduced the debts and settled the reparations, the United States could gladly cancel the debts as an investment for permanent prosperity.—Reuter.

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G. B. S. ON BRITISH BOXING

Better Exhibition Wanted On Saturday

"There are British boxers who have the audacity to enter the ring and who cannot put up as good an exhibition as that you might see outside a public house on a Saturday night."

This outspoken comment on the lack of boxing talent in Britain was made by Mr. George Bernard Shaw in an interview.

Mr. Shaw. it should be explained was not speaking as a layman prompted by feelings of national prestige for he is regarded as one of the ablest ringside critics in the country.

His opinion also echoes those of thousands of boxing fans who have experienced bitter disappointment at seeing potential British champions swept aside in the scramble for world honours.

"DISGRACEFUL EXHIBITIONS."

"Some of the fights I have seen," said Mr. Shaw, "have been nothing but disgraceful exhibitions. Of course, there are good reasons.

"In the first place we are not interested in the art. There does not seem to be the same spirit as there was years ago.

"Secondly, a big fault lies in the way some promoters go about their business. Too many promoters of present-day boxing matches know nothing about the art and until fights are properly arranged the scarcity of boxing talent will increase.

"All those associated with the art must have the real spirit and the propeer interest and then something might be done towards making Britain respected in the boxing world."

Then he added: "Some of our curates should add to their incomes by taking up the art and going round the country giving exhibition bouts. You never know what might come of it."

"Are curates specially talented as regards boxing?" he asked.

"You never know," murmured Mr. Shaw enigmatically.

VICAR CHAMPIONS SUNDAY CRICKET

But Sports Ground Landlord Says "Never"

LONDON, (By Mail).

Rival camps of residents in Potters Bar, Middlesex, are discussing whether outdoor sports should be indulged on Sunday afternoons.

The Rev. Andrew B. C. Robinson, vicar of the parish church, has set the seal of his approval on Sunday cricket by announcing that he will play for Barnet Wanderers.

"There never has been any Sunday sports in Potters Bar itself, and as long as I am the landlord of the sports ground there never will," Councillor Horace W. Tilbury said.

"When I gave a 21 years' lease of the cricket and football ground, tennis courts and bowling green I made that stipulation."

The vicar said he considered a reversion to the pre-Reformation habit of indulgence in Sunday games would be beneficial. Both cricket teams are to attend Mass at his church before the match.

"It is surprising how many people disapprove of my attitude," he said. "I have had many abusive letters, and even anonymous postcards bearing a reminder to 'keep holy the Sabbath.'"

WOMEN JOCKEYS?

No, Says Lord Lonsdale

Will women soon be allowed to ride as jockeys on English racecourses?

Following their recent admission to certain races at Montreal and Paris, Lord Lonsdale at the Bibury Club meeting at Salisbury was asked for his views. He said:

"The report I had from Paris intimated that the race for women riders, as a race, was not a success. It is my opinion that it would not do at all to have ladies riding as jockeys at meetings in this country.

"Although, I know many of them ride very well, where a man is tight about the hips a woman's hips are naturally loose, and she has not the physical strength for the making of a successful jockey.

"NOT TO THE GOOD."

"What with keeping down weight and training, the rules of a jockey's life are very strict and not, in my opinion, at all suitable for a woman to follow.

"A race for women, whatever the distance or the conditions, would not, I think, be very well received by the race-going public. The general feeling of most racing people—though they have nothing but admiration for the ladies—is that it would not be at all to the good to see women riding at our race meetings here."

Imports Of Yarns And Piece-Goods

CONSIDERABLY HIGHER IN JUNE

Record Imports Of Artificial Silk ...

The Secretary of the Millowners' Association has issued the following statement:—

GENERAL

The imports of both cotton yarn and piecegoods into India during June were considerably higher than they have been in any month for more than two years, and the importations of artificial silk piecegoods touched a record figure of 10 million yards. As anticipated in commenting on the importations during May, there was a very heavy increase in the importations of yarn and piecegoods of practically all descriptions from Japan during the month owing to the low prices at which that country has found it possible to sell her textile products by reason of the depreciation of the value of the Yen.

COTTON YARNS.

The total importations of cotton yarns of all descriptions amounted to 4.8 million pounds as against 3.9 million lbs. in the previous month. Out of this total, well over 50 per cent. was from Japan. As a matter of fact, Japan in the last three months has sent to India practically almost as much cotton yarn as she did in the whole of 1931.

Importations of grey singles yarn amounted to 2.8 million lbs. as against 2.3 million lbs. in May. A feature, noted in last month's comments on imports, was that for the first time for a considerable period, there have been substantial importations of grey singles yarn of under 20s. counts from Japan; in June, this same feature was also noticeable, 277,000 lbs. of yarns under 20s counts having arrived from that country. Importations of 21s-30s counts amounted to 221,000 lbs.; 31s-40s to 1.7 million lbs., and over 40s to 579,000 lbs. For some time China had been the chief supplier of 31s-40s counts yarns, but during the last two or three months, the position has been reversed. Japan in June sent to India over a million lbs. of these medium count yarns as against less than 600,000 lbs. sent by China.

Importations of grey doubled yarns were higher at 451,000 lbs. than in May.

There was little change in the total importations of bleached yarns, which amounted to 444,000 lbs. as against 419,000 lbs. in May. Great Britain still continued to be the supplier of the bulk of this class of yarn.

Imports of coloured yarns were slightly lower at 243,000 lbs. than in May, but imports of mercerised yarn were almost twice as high as they were in the previous month, imports for the month amounting to 859,000 lbs. of which Japan supplied 833,000 lbs.

PIECEGOODS

The total imports of cotton piecegoods during June amounted to 113 million yards as against less than 87 million yards in May. The bulk of the increase was due to heavier imports from Japan who sent 21 million yards of plain greys, 10 million yards of bleached goods and 20 million yards of coloured goods, as compared with 10½ million yards of greys, 7 million yards of bleached goods and 13 million yards of coloured goods in May. The United Kingdom's sendings of plain greys amounted to 7 million yards, of whites, 31 million yards, and of coloured goods, 15.8 million yards, as compared with 6.2, 21.9 and 16.3 million yards respectively in the previous month.

Apart from plain greys where the imports are about the same, the Japanese sendings of piecegoods to India have increased enormously as compared with the corresponding month two years ago, as may be judged from the fact that in June 1930, her sendings of white goods were only one-fifth, of coloured goods, less than half, and of artificial silk piecegoods, less than half what they were in June 1932.

HOW AMERICA "PUTS IT ACROSS"

A New Screen Star From Austria

In the "de luxe" environment of a suite at one of London's newest hotels (which might well have stood for a scene in one of his own country's high-life screen dramas) an American film magnate, Mr. Sidney Kent, president of the Fox Film Company, in the course of a single hour one week, uttered more sound, sensible, and far-sighted sayings about the cinema industry than we might often hope to hear in the course of a whole year.

"Business is as good as the picture," was among his aphorisms. And "the story is always more important than the star—even though the star gets paid more than the author."

THE ENTERTAINMENT ASSET.

That asset of entertainment has most certainly been kept well to the forefront in the new American pictures which are to be seen at four of the principal London houses this week—the Empire, the Plaza, the Capitol, and the Regal. Not one of these films but has its faults and its falsities from the hypercritical viewpoint. Yet each is dowered with a substantial and fast-moving story which holds the attention.

It is difficult, for instance, if not impossible, to accept some of the story of "But the Flesh is Weak," the new Metro-Goldywn-Mayer "offering" at the Empire—which is described as a film version of Ivor Novello's play, "The Truth Game," but bears only the faintest resemblance to the stage original.

Yet one would be prepared to stake all Lombard Street against a China orange that to nine-tenths of Empire audiences the excellent acting of Mr. Smith and his colleagues, and the zest and good photography with which it is dished up, will duly pass the picture with high, if not the highest honours.

A "DISCOVERY."

It is, indeed, a film distinctly above the average, and contains some truly admirable acting. Robert Montgomery makes a very charmingly impudent young hero, and Nora Gregor, an Austrian girl who was once a pupil of Max Reinhardt, is a real "discovery." She has not the bandbox beauty of many of the American stars, whom it is often so hard to distinguish one from another, but her prettiness is most appealing and individual, and a soft voice of broken accents is employed with telling effect. She is "different."

GEORGE BANCROFT GOES "RED".

In "The World and the Flesh" at the Plaza, George Bancroft has one of his he-man roles as a Soviet sailor leader, putting the fear of Lenin into cowering aristocrats—chewing chicken-legs off their plates, appropriating their highly polished military boots, and such-like rough-stuff.

He does it all as well as could be expected in a thoroughly theatrical and unconvincing film, the plausibility of which is not enhanced to English ears by the fact that "comrades" and "reactionaries" alike plot and counter-plot in the American tongue.

COMEDY OF A "MIKE".

Exquisitely rich comedy by a couple of wireless announcers, played by Zasu Pitts and Skeets Gallagher, describing over the "mike" the progress of a murder case, is the outstanding original feature of "The Trial of Vivienne Ware," the Fox film now in the Regal bill. Otherwise it follows similar lines to those of many, many other murder trial pictures, with Joan Bennett as the innocent heroine against whom the case looks, until the last moment uncommonly black.

It is good, exciting stuff nevertheless, with plenty of action and a "thrilling" climax.

HE-MAN WITH A HEART.

More he-man stuff in "Panama Flo." Radio's new picture at the Capitol, with Charles Bickford as the "big boy" of the occasion, but one essentially with a heart of gold. There are some tete-a tete passages with "Flow" (Helen Twelvetrees) in his little wooden hut in the South American jungle that are a little on the quiet side, but an aeroplane arrives with the other man to liven things up, and there is a decidedly ingenious "curtain" incident at the close.

At the New Gallery Joan Bennett and Spencer Tracy star in "She Wanted a Millionaire," the story of a beauty queen who married richly but not too well.

SILLY STIGMA KILLED

George Lansbury As Stage Champion

Mr. George Lansbury, the father of London's Lido, has found a new cause to champion.

Recently he made his bow as a staunch supporter of the stage as a profession.

Mr. Lansbury, whose granddaughter Daphne is a dancer in the non-stop show at the Windmill Theatre, London, said that he had always held broad views both with regard to the Church and the theatre.

"In these days of depression and perplexity I consider that there is nothing better than to bring decent entertainment and amusement into the lives of the people," he said.

"If a girl has natural ability and training, whether it is in dancing, acting, singing or playing an instrument, she is in her right place on the stage."

FOOLISH STIGMA.

Mr. Lansbury added that he was of the opinion that as a profession the stage was as good as any other.

The foolish old stigma against actors and actresses was a thing of the past, and nowadays backstage life, with few exceptions, would comtare favourably with any other.

SEASICK, NOT ROMANTIC

ATHENS, (By Mail).

Seasickness, not romantic daring, it is now revealed, was responsible for the circulation of the story about a beautiful girl and the Monks of Mount Athos.

Mlle. Alice Diplarakou, the Greek beauty queen, who was said to have visited the monsastery of Vatopedi in the guise of a sailor, actually did land on the island, but not to establish a record as the only woman to violate the male sanctity of the Monastery.

A report of the affair, issued by M. Dampsas, Governor of Karyes, states that both Mlle. Diplarakou and Mme. Morand were authorised to land on Mount Athos by the Superior of the Monastery.

They were suffering from seasickness, and M. Dampas adds that the landing of women on the island, in these conditions, "is not without precedent."

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Shown on the Screen

BEASTS OF THE CITY

At The Capitol

Famous Police Cases Furnished Dramatic Material For "The Beast Of The City."

Revelations of celebrated police cases gleaned from secret service records and secrets of some of the ruses used by detectives in tracking down their prey form an important part of the plot structure of "Beast of the City", dramatic story of city life and political corruption, which opens at the Capitol Theatre to-day. The multifarious tricks of rumrunners and hijackers, the manner in which they move contraband in produce trucks how alarm systems protect the "plants" of bootleggers, how bandits organise are all shown in this vivid and unsual picture. How detectives utilise delicate scientific apparatus, how finger-prints are classified, how the micrograph, camera, dynamometer and other aids to scientific detection are operated, how the "psychological third degree" works are other revelations in the story which presents an accurate insight into the machinery for enforcing the law in large American cities.

Charles Brabin directed the production from an original story by W. R. Burnett, author of "Little Caesar". Featured in the cast are Walter Huston of "Criminal Code" fame, Jean Barlow, Wallace Ford, and Jean Harsholt. Though a vivid panorama of the police problem of the average American city, the picture is basically a dramatic romance. The love story between Miss Harlow, as the blonde charmer of the underworld, and Ford, as the young detective, runs through the rapid-fire structure of tense drama, heart interest and spectacular excitement. Dramatic highlights include the sensational race of police cars and the fight in the underworld cafe.

An all-colour musical revue is included in the programme.

Walter Huston And Jean Harlow in "Beast of the City" shown at the Capitol.

GARY COOPER AND CLAUDETTE COLBERT IN "HIS WOMAN"

Excelsior Theatre

Two popular screen stars are united for the first time in a talking picture at the Excelsior Theatre from today when the Paramount love drama, "His Woman" brings Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper on to the co-starring horizon.

The story, based on the novel, "The Sentimentalist", by Dale Collins, offers Cooper exactly the type of role in which he excels, that of a lanky young leader considerably at sea on how to handle women, but lacking not a second of action when a rough-and-tumble tussle will save any girl from attentions she considers unflattering at the hands of the other fellow.

Miss Colbert's work as an abandoned girl of the waterfront is a direct antithesis of the smartly gowned portrayals in which she has scored her greatest successes.

Cooper's last pictures have included "Morocco" and "I Take this Woman". Miss Colbert's march to farflung favour has been due chiefly to the recent Paramount offerings "The Smiling Lieutenant" and "Secrets of a Secretary."

"His Woman" directed by Edward Sloman, tells how an adventuresome and handsome bachelor and a pretty girl of the world are joined in enduring romance and happiness after a roistering experience in the tropics that starts with a womanless man's plan for bringing up a chubby little human derelict. Richar Spiro, who plays the infant part, is said to be whole show in himself.

"BROTHERS" WITH BERT LYTELL

At The Empire Theatre

Dual roles on stage and screen are always fascinating. Such a portrayal usually involves a rapid set of lightning changes. The character walks off in one garb and immediately comes back dressed in a strikingly different fashion. He speaks to an indistinctly seen character who is supposed to be his dual self and then projects his own voice in answer to his question. It is an intriguing simulation.

Rapid changes are seen to great advantage in "Brothers", the Columbia dramatic production starring Bert Lytell showing at Excelsior Theatre from today. In this film a twin unlike in dress manner and character is interpreted by Bert Lytell.

He plays the part of Bob Naughton, son of worthy foster parents—he is an aristocrat to his finger tips, perfectly dressed, faultless in his diction and rising young lawyer in the city where he lives. At the same time and as effectively, he is young Eddie connolly, piano player in silly Joe's Cafe. He is an untutored, uncultured lad of the streets whose dress is shabby, language that of a Bowery character—the very antithesis of his brother.

A cast of well-known players support Bert Lytell in this film. Among them are Dorothy Sebastian, William Morris Richar Thebaker and Claire McDowell.

"SCARFACE"—SWEEPING INDICTMENT OF GANGLAND

At The Pathe Cinema

The most sweeping indictment of gangland which the American public has been privileged to witness is Howard Hughes' great motion picture, "Scarface," the United Artists picture which comes to the Pathe Theatre to-night.

Scarface is a daring expose of the most ruthless and terrifying power which has threatened this country from within. As such it may do more than any other single factor to arouse public indignation and bring about the ultimate extermination of the gangsters.

For the first time, the gangster is shown as he really is, and with such vivid and graphic realism that there can be no further doubt of the urgent necessity to stamp him out.

There is no place on the screen for the pictures which make 'heroes' and not 'rats' of the racketeers. But the producers of 'Scarface deserve a vote of thanks for the amazing disclosures depicted in this celluloid document.

Scarface is a terrying picture and at times it thrills to the very marrow. but it is entertainment. It moves from one setting to another with lightning speed (62 sets were used in filming this picture—a record). Its characterisations ring true, and the audience is held spell bound with suspense as the plot unfolds.

Assuredly it is magnificent entertainment. Not until the very end is the audience conscious of the vital message which the picture drives across. The revelations picturized so amazingly arouse indignation, and when the final scene is flashed on the screen the audience leave the theatre thoroughly incensed against the gangster.

Scarface was admirably directed by Howard Hawke and brilliantly acted by Paul Muni, who plays the title role; Ann Dovrak, the new Howard Hughes discovery; by Karen Morley, Osgood Perkins, C. Henry Cordon, George Raft, Vince Barnett, Ines Palange and others of the distinguished cast.

Incidentally it reveals new angles of technique in film construction, including sane radical innovations in direction and photography. It is a revolutionary picture and in an industry noted for its copying we can look forward to more films patterned after Scarface. And that will be a good thing, because now more than ever, the film industry must give the public outstanding entertainment. The name Howard Hughes has become a symbol to the public of superior entertainment but we doubt if even Mr. Hughes will top Scarface. In any event he has given himself a high mark to shoot at.

Johnny Lovo, ambitious and ruthless gang leader, decides to corner the beer market of his district. His first move is to assassinate 'Big Louis' Costillo his chief competitor. Tony Gamonte, Costillo's bodyguard, is chosen to do the killing, and he does the job so well that he is rewarded by Lovo with a promotion to chief Lieutenant of the gang with a split of the profits.

Led by Camonte, Lovo's gangsters launch a campaign of terror in neighbouring territory until they gain a virtual monopoly of the beer racket. By brute force, Lovo is made president of the First Ward Social Club, succeeding Costillo.

With money rolling in Camonte becomes ambitious. He soon develops designs upon Lovo's leadership and upon his girl, Poppy. He wants to clean up the whole city and add this territory to their already lucrative realm Lovo warns him to lay off. But one night Camonte invades another ward with a gang and breaks up a beer joint. Lovo tells him in n uncertain tones that there will be no 'muscling in' on O'Hara's territory in the other ward.

Undaunted Camonte opens up luxurious offices, which are as impregnable as a fort, and takes on a secretary, Angelo. He avenges the recent killing by having Rinaldo 'bump of5 O'Hara in his flower shop. This incenses Lovo, and they have it out in words.

He and Poppy spend their summers on a palatial yacht off the East Coast while Rinaldo and Angelo direct the racket. Meanwhile, Camente's sister, Cesca, whom the gang leader has tried to keep straight, falls for Rinaldo Cesca notifies the police, A pitch battle results, in which Angelo is wounded. He staggers to their rendezvous, where he dies a few minutes later.

Cesca arrives, her flare of hatred for her brother having passed but suddenly police sirens are heard approaching. The gang lord drunk with power, swings into action. In a frenzy of mad triumph, he yanks out machine guns and ammunitions. "You load 'em. We'll show them' he tells Cesca.

The phone rings. It is Guarino Camonte refuses an offer of surrunder. The police open up a devastating fussilade, splattering the steed walls of the headquarters. Cesca is struck by a bullet, and dying, she urges her brother to avenge her death. But Camonte, ealising that he is concerned, suddenly turns yellow. As she dies Cesca taunts him for his craven action.

Guarino, over the phone, issues another ultimatum. 'Lou haven't got Rinaldo any more come out—you rat."

The attacking officers hurl a tear bomb into Camonte's room, and he is forced out into the street As he emerges, still firing his pistol, an officer's bullet clips him in the right hand, disarming him. Without this gun, Camonte turns completely yellow and pleads for his life. The officer's cease firing and put the hand-cusff on him. Tried for murder, Camonte is convicted and within 60 days he is hanged ending the lawless reign of Camonte gang for all time.

MADAN'S CHATRA-BAKAVLI

At Globe Talkies

It will be a pleasant entertainment at the Globe Talkies during this week commencing from today (6th August), when the Madan Theatres, Ltd. (Calcutta) present their latest Hindi 100 per cnt. all Talking, Singing and Dancing production "Chatra-Bakavli". This picture is a brilliant musical extravaganza. It has an all-star cast, inclusive of Kajjan and Nissar (the two renowned screen stars) supported by Miss Patience Cooper, Miss Sheila, Miss Lila, Miss Roge, Miss Violet, Miss Estelle with the renowned artistes Messrs. Abdul Raheman Kabuli and B. S. Rajhans. Lavish settings and costumes are employed for the screen. Mukhtar Begum will give her best songs.

WALTER HUSTON, JEAN HARLOW and WALLACE FORD in "THE BEAST OF THE CITY"

Paul Muni in "Scarface" now shown at the Pathe.

NORMA SHEARER IN "A FREE SOUL"

At The Palace Talkies

Norma Shearer and Lionel Barrymore are featured in the brilliant cast that enact the powerful drama of "The Free Soul", a thrilling Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer talkie which will be screened from to-day at the Palace Talkies. (Byculla).

Society and the underworld, the sordidness of Chinatown dens and the beauty of "Josemite Valley" provide the settings for the story. Norma Shearer has a role as dramatic and glamorous as she ever handled before. As the beautiful girl misled into sophisticated beliefs of "Freedom" by a brilliant though dissolute father; a girl torn between the love of an honest man and that of a gambler and underworld czar; a girl who finds life crashing about her ears when the structure of error topples. Miss Shearer presents what is without doubt the most grippingly dramatic characterization of her career.

No flaw is to be found in the work of supporting cast which includes Leslie Howard in the in a remarkable portrayal of the drunken father, Clark Gable as the gambler, James Gleason as the humorous bodyguard, and Lucy Beaumont as the aristocratic grand-mother.

The clever direction of Clarence Brown is particularly apparent in handling of such dramatic scenes as the meeting of father and daughter in the rooms of the gambler, the pathetic episodes of the courtroom and the adventure in the disreputable wharf side sloon. The programme also includes Metrotone News and a Cartoon.

NORMA SHEARER IN "STRANGERS MAY KISS"

At The Empress Theatre

Sparkling with spicy dialogue and moving swiftly with a daring modern romance. Norma Shearer's Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer starring vehicle, "Strangers May Kiss" will be shown at the Empress from today.

More striking in theme than "The Divorcee", also penned by Ursula Parrott, the Shearer vehicle closely adheres to the story of the new best-seller, presenting a moving and intimate picture of the modern young woman who defies convention to elope with a globe trotting adventurer, not only without benefit of clergy, but also without benefit of the divorce court.

Miss Shearer never appeared to better advantage than in this film and easily eclipses her own triumphs of last season when she won the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award for the outstanding performance.

SARASWATI CINETONE

Master Modak who has played the Leading Role of Krishna in Saraswati Cinetone's "Shyam Sunder" to be screened at West End Talkies from the 13th instant.

George Fitzmaurice directed the feature and may be credited with a masterful piece of work.

Robert Montgomery and Nei Hamilton share leading man honours and the cast includes Marjorie Rambeau, Hale Hamilton, Irene Rich, Conchita Montenegro, Ned Prouty and Albert Conti.

The settings and costumes are particularly outstanding and lend much to the pictorial value of the splendid production.

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"INDIA'S LIFE IS EBBING AWAY UNDER 1-6 RATIO"

Webb Calls For Crusade Against Overvalued Rupee

The following correspondence which has passed between Sir Montagu de P. Webb, Karachi, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber regarding the depreciation of the Japanese Yen and its effect on India on account of the overvalued Rupee is released for publication:

The following is copy of the letter dated 13-7-1932 from Sir M. de P. Webb, to the Chamber:

"The depreciation of the Japanese Yen (par value, approximately 2s. 0½d; to-day's value, about 1s. 6d.) has enabled Japanese manufacturers to flood Calcutta and Bombay with Japanese textiles at rupee prices so low to jeopardise the trade in Indian-made goods.

May I suggest—and I have had over thirty years experience of Indian trade, currency, and financial matters,—that the best way to meet this danger is to concentrate an attack on the noxious, overvalued rupee.

The Hilton-Young Commission's recommendations to stabilise the rupee at 1s. 6d. and sell India's silver are now everywhere recognised to be unsound, because based on false premises. The stubbornness of the Government of India who, in spite of all criticism, continue to cling to their 1s. 6d. rupee as though India's life depended on it, whereas India's life is steadily ebbing away under its strangling influence, is the despair of the well-informed.

Let India's foreign exchange adjust itself to the point where India's surplus products can pass into consumption overseas. A lower valued rupee (in terms of Britain's paper pound), would not only enable exports to move and imports to respond, but it would counter effectively the unfair stimulus of the lower valued Japanese Yen.

Also, it would protect all of India's industries."

Chamber's Reply

—:o:—

The following is copy of the letter dated 28th July from the Chamber to Sir Montagu Webb:

"I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and to thank you for the same. My Committee are glad to learn about your lopposition to the recommendation of the Hilton-Young Commission to stabilise the rupee at 1s. 6d., and to know that your views are running parallel with the views which the Committee of this Chamber have been propounding since a long time past. From the very time that the Hilton Young Commission made the recommendation and the Government of India made the change in the Currency legislation in accordance with this recommendation, my Committee have been protesting against it, as they have felt that this change in the Currency legislation has had disastrous effects upon the trade, industries and agriculture of this country."

REORGANISATION COMMITTEE

The Secretary, of the Indian Merchants' Chamber . has addressed the following letter to the Government of Bombay.

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to the Press-Note recently issued by the Director of Information, announcing the appointment of a Committee "to make recommendations for the more efficient organisation of the whole machinery of Government and for effecting all possible reductions in the expenditure controlled by the Government of Bombay, having regard to the present or prospective financial position and the prospect of the development of provincial autonomy in the near future".

PROTEST AGAINST PERSONNEL

While my Committee are glad that Government have appointed a Committee to tackle the important question of organisation of the machinery of Government and of all possible retrenchment, they cannot but express their disappointment at the personnel of the Committee and the terms of reference. My Committee do not want to say about the inteligence or capacity of the gentlemen appointed to this Committee, for all of them are highly-placed officials excepting one who has recently retired but who was also a high official of Government and have all got experience of the working of Government Departments. My Committee are, however, of opinion that a Committee of the nature contemplated by Government should have on it some representatives of the taxpayers, as also one or two independent businessmen. The former will be able to examine the whole question from the standpoint of the already over-burdened taxpayer, while the latter will be able to advise how reorganisation can best be effected on sound business lines.

NARROW TERMS OF REFERENCE

With regard to the terms of reference, it is laid down that "since the organisation and conditions of service of the All-India Services are matters under the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and decisions about their future will be made in connection with the new constitution, consideration of questions directly affecting these services is necessarily excluded from the scope of enquiry." The exclusion from the scope of the enquiry of such an important question as the terms for recruitment and salaries of All-India Services takes away, my Committee are sorry to note, much of the importance of the work of the Re-organisation Committee. It is the members of the All-India Services who occupy the most important posts in the administration and whose salaries and allowances run into big amounts. To ask the Re-organisation Committee not to consider this problem at all, and to restrict themselves practically to the salaries and wages of the Provincial servicemen and clerical and menial staff, is to reduce to a nullity the utility of such a Re-organisation Committee. The Bombay Presidency has been passing through a financial crisis of grave magnitude, and my Committee, interested as they are in re-organisation of the finances of the Presidency, naturally welcomed the announcement of His Excellency, made in his speech to the Legislative Council on 17th February 1932. The later developments, however, in the shape of the personnel and terms of reference, have proved disappointing. My Committee beg to suggest that in order to make the work of the Re-organisation Committee successful Government will be pleased, even now, to appoint representatives of the taxpayers and businessmen on the Committee and to allow them to consider the question even of the All-India Services.

Revision Of Indian Factories Act

The Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour have prepared a draft Bill embodying the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour and circulated it to all Local Governments and Administrations for their views thereon. The Bill is in the form of a measure replacing the original Act of 1911 and the various amending Acts.

The alterations in the law now suggested do not involve any addition to the nnumber of factories and workshops which will be subject to it.

The principal change in the character of the Factories Act now sought to be effected lies in its modification so as to discriminate in certain important matters between seasonal and non-seasonal factories and to establish standards for seasonal factodies which differ from those applicable to perennial factories. The July issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains an article discussing the main alterations proposed to be effected in the existing law.

MR. HARKARE IN FORM

—:o:—

Complaint Against C.J.'s Havildar

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. G. K. Harkare, after a long absence, appeared to-day in a police court to file a complaint.

It will be remembered that till some time ago he was a familiar figure in the police courts and filed a large number of sensational complaints against many important personages including the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Kanga, Advocate General, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and others, all of which were however dismissed.

This time he appeared before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court with a charge against the Havildar in charge of the court rooms of the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Nanavati.

POLITICAL THESIS

Mr. Harkare's information consisted of ten lengthy paragraphs, some of which were like a thesis on political sovereignity. The complainant stated that he had began to present petitions in open court "to prevent the negation of law and order on the part of the executive and judicial authorities." In persuance of this determination, he presented a petition on Monday to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavati praying for a declaration that the Ordinances were null and void, and that some of the Ordinance prisoners be released. He was sitting on a chair in the Chief Justice's Court on that day when he was asked by the accused not to sit there and not to present a petition in open Court.

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT

Mr. Harkare contended that as long as he behaved in an orderly manner he had a right to sit at any place in court alloted to the public and more so when he wanted to preasent a petition. In preventing him from sitting on the chair, the accused, according to him, committed the offence of unlawful restraint and the complainant charged him as above.

Mr. Harkare went into the witness box and made a "salaam" to the Magistrate.

The Magistrate dismissed the complaint, remarking that there was no evidence to show that the complainant had been wrongfully restrained by the havildar. It was well-known that members of the public could not sit on the platform of the court and the havildar, in asking the complainant to move away from the chair, had only done a proper act.

IRRESPONSIBLE

The magistrate added that the complainant was an irresponsible person and did not know his position.

He dismissed the complaint.

Mr. Harkare bowed to the magistrate and stepped out of the witness-box, smiling.

SHOLAPUR ARRESTS

—:o:—

Bulletins In Bedsteads

SHOLAPUR, August 4.

The proprietor of the Sholapur Motor Stores, was arrested yesterday evening under the Special Powers Emergency Ordinance. He was recently served with a notice under the ordinance asking him to leave Sholapur immediately. His residence was searched by the police and it is alleged that several copies of "Congress Bulletins" and also a number of letters and statements of Congress activities were found hidden in a bathroom and under bedstaeds.

A rich local merchant and his clerk were also arrested under the Ordinance.

It is understood that all these three persons will be placed for trial on Monday.

A Congressman was found guilty of taking out a prabhat pheri in contravention of the District Magistrate's orders and was sentenced to five months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10/-, in default to undergo 10 days rigorous imprisonment more. —A.P.

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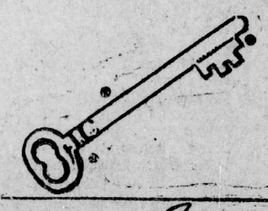
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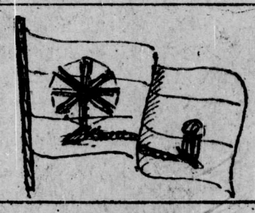
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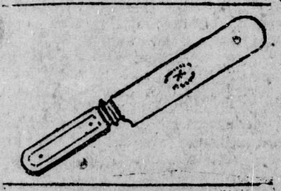
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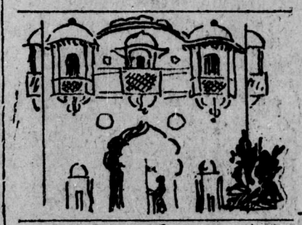
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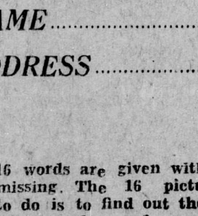
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RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **16 words are given with the FIRST LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object, will be the first letter that you find missing in the word.**

2. **SOLUTIONS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—Picture No. 1 represents a KEY. The first letter K of KEY applied to word No. 1 gives KNOWLEDGE. Similarly Picture No. 2 represents SCISSORS, and S added to word No. 2 gives SYMPATHY.**

3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

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5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entri will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competi enter this competition on the distinct understanding that Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in matters pertaining to this competition and that all competi accept to be governed by these rules.

7. All entries must be received not later than 16th AUG

8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision w be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.

9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

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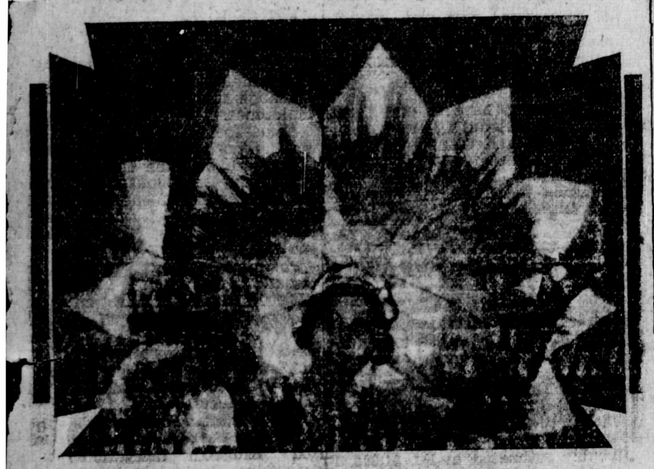

PARIS-BEGUIN
(PARIS-CAPRICE)

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WELLINGTON

Seats could be reserved at the Theatre from 10 A.M. any day.

ALL THE MIGHT OF A POWER-DRUNK TYRANT FAILS BEFORE THE FORCES OF RIGHT

See this in **KRISHNATONE'S** Magnificent Masterpiece

KRISHNAVATAR

All-Talking Picture in HINDI, Written by Mr. M. G. DAVE.

With your favourite artists
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JYOTSNA BHOLE
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DAS & KASHINATH

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Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.

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Powerful Story of Love, Intrigues, Revenge, Patriotism and Loyalty.
Daily 5-30; 7-45; 10 p.m. Saturday and Sunday Matinee 3-15 p.m.

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TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
World Renowned Story

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SAROJ MOVIETONE'S ALL TALKING SINGING PRODUCTION

Featuring
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Miss NAJUBEGUM and Miss ZEBU
Lovely Songs and Delightful Dialogue
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"Ranjit" needs no introduction

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1932

JUPITER
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J2

SETH GOVINDAS DISINHERITS HIMSELF

Gives Up Right To Property In Favour Of Father Who Demanded Partition

(From A Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 5.

Seth Govindas, the well-known Congress leader of Hindusthan C. P., since his release from jail, has given up residing in the Raja Gokuldas Palace, in pursuance of his declaration before going to jail to leave the palace if his father realised rents from their tenants, whom he had exhorted not to pay their dues.

Diwan Bahadur Seth Jiwandas demanded partition of the joint family property, to which Seth Govindas nobly responded by relinquishing all his rights in property worth a crore of rupees.

PRAHLAD AND RAMCHANDRA

In a letter to his son, the Diwan Bahadur alleges that owing to Seth Govindas's political principles the family has incurred Government's displeasure and sustained great loss. The family's boycott of foreign cloth has deprived it of a yearly income of about Rs. 60,000 in its cloth business at Calcutta since 1921. The boycott of revenue courts in 1921 to 1923 has involved a loss of about Rs. 1,00,000 the revenue suits filed following the cessation of the no-rent campaign were rejected as time-barred. The family lost prestige when the moveable property of the palace was attached last year for deliberately withholding revenue dues.

Seth Govindas though respectfully disobeying his father in the course of his public duties in which he tries to follow the example of Prahlad, yet in matters of self-interest is prepared to go even a step further than what his father suggests. He considers it unworthy of a son to agree to partition of property with his father, having before him the great example of Ramchandra relinquishing a great empire at the behest of his father.

He also considers it dishonourable on his part to share in benefit resulting from tyranising over the poor. He would rather give up all property and even life to liberate the poor peasantry from their present thraldom, than enjoy the luxurious living of the palace.

The deed of relinquishment, containing all the above details at length, was registered yesterday in the district court of Jubbulpore.

No sooner was the deed registered than the news spread like wild fire causing great sensation in city.

LOST AIRMAN TRACED

Eighteen Months On Island

MANILA, Aug. 4.

Hope has been revived that the British airman, Willam Brophy, who was lost eighteen months ago on a flight from Shanghai to Manila, is still alive, by the deport of a local newspaper man that he is held captive by the savages on the lonely island of Yami. Last month the crew of a Japanese fishing vessel saw a white man on the shore of Yami dressed in rags waving a piece of cloth with a dog beside him. It is known that Brophy took a puppy on his flight as a mascot.

The vessel was unable to attempt the rescue owing to heavy seas.—Reuter.

CONGRESS OFFICE AT CAWNPORE

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, Aug. 4.

A Congress office with cyclostyle machines, bulletins, proscribed literature, etc., is alleged to have been found in a locked house

MR. ELLISON DEVELOPS CELLULITIS

DACCA, Aug. 4.

Mr. Ellison, Superintendent of Police, who is lying in the hospital undergoing treatment for bullet wounds inflicted by a revolutionary developed an area of cellulitis, which was opened and drained by Col. Proctor at noon to-day. His condition is not so good.—A. P.

—:o:—

PREMIER FIT AGAIN

LONDON, August, 4.

Mr. MacDonald's physician and occulist saw him to-day and as a result of their examination they declared that the condition of his eyes was quite satisfactory and that the Prime Minister had benefited greatly from his holiday in Scotland.—Reuter.

LOWERING CITY FRANCHISE

BOMBAY, Friday.

At its last meeting, the Land Revenue, etc., Committee of the City Municipal Corporation resolved to recommend the Corporation to reply, that they did not wish to modify their attitude, to the Government's letter inquiring whether they would reconsider their decision on Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole's Bill for lowering the franchise from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5.

When the question was first referred to the Corporation, Government were informed that the main ground on which the Corporation had turned down, the proposition was that the present time was inopportune for any revision of the franchise inasmuch as the franchise of legislative and local bodies was likely to undergo a change under the impending Reforms proposals and that it would be much better to await the changes before the franchise for the Municipal Corporation was lowered.

Government were also informed that at that meeting it was further argued that the existing scale of franchise had been fixed only a few years ago and had not had a sufficient trial and that the education of the electorate had not sufficiently advanced to justify extension of the franchise further and that both these should go hand in hand.

MUSICAL WALES

—:o:—

LONDON, August, 4.

The outstanding item on the programme of the Welsh National Eisteddfod yesterday was a general choral competition for which six best choirs in South Wales entered. The aunntardulais being the successful team. The fact that six choirs of such excellence are to be found almost within the confines of a single county in days of industrial depression and competition from the wireless and the cinema is a striking tribute to the musical genius of Welsh people.

REVOLVER FAILS TO GO OFF

ROBBER CAUGHT

Gang Snatches Away Money Bag

CALCUTTA, August 4.

Four persons armed with revolvers and daggers raided a ghee shop in Bartola Street late last night and decamped with a bag containing cash and notes. The shop-owner and his men were engaged in counting the day's takings, when the miscreants entered the shop and one of them snatched the bag at the point of the revolver and tried to bolt away. The owner grabbed the shirt of the fugitive who took aim with his revolver and pulled the trigger, but the revolver failed.

The youth, however, managed to escape, but at a short distance he was arrested by a police constable on duty. The fugitive once again attempted to fire but again failed. The youth's name is believed to be Ramchand Khanna and a loaded six-chambered revolver has been recovered from his possession. Others escaped.—A.P.

SRINAGAR BOMB

SRINAGAR, August 4.

It is learnt that yesterday's bomb explosion within the Sri Pratap College Buildings, which is the first outrage of the kind in Kashmir, was not serious. It emitted smoke, but did not explode, and no damage or injury to life was caused. Police enquiry is proceeding.—A.P.

STRIKE PROPOSAL

Lancashire Weavers Debate

LONDON, August, 4.

At a meeting of the General Council of the Weavers Amalgamation, held in Manchester, yesterday, a proposal for a general strike of weavers, Lancashire, put forward by the Nelson Weavers, was not carried. One hundred and fifty delegates from 36 districts attended and it is understood that after a long discussion, the meeting agreed to adjourn and leave the whole question in the hands of the Central Committee. The dispute centre round a uniform list of percentage rates, the employers demanding a 25 per cent reduction and the operatives offering a 12 and a half per cent cut.

The general secretary stated after the meeting that he expected that joint negotiations with the employers would be resumed on Friday.

ANANTNAG DISPUTE ENDS

SRINAGAR, Aug. 4.

Publicity officer wires:

The dispute at Anantnag over a sacred spring which was assuming serious proportions has been settled to-day by mutual agreement.

CLOSER UNION

LONDON, August 4.

The Colonial Secretary has decided to appoint a commission to examine on the spot the possibilities of a closer union between Trinidad and Windward Islands and Leeward Islands or some of them. It is anticipated that the commission will leave England for West Indies in autumn.—B.O.W

SIR T. E. MOIR DEAD

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The death has occurred of Sir Thomas Eydron Moir. He was Finance Member of the Madras Executive Council. He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1897.

GOOD USE FOR BAD MONEY

Annuities Proceeds For Emergency Fund

DUBLIN. Aug. 5.

The Emergency estimate debate for £2,000,000 has been adjourned. It is believed that President de Valera intends to divert to the emergency fund the money collected in respect of the land annuities, which is now held in suspense account. This will normally amount to £1,500,000 sterling, but it is doubtful whether half of this amount has been collected.

It is expected that the President will announce the date after which the offer to arbitrate the land annuities with Britain will be withdrawn and the land annuities will then be taken over. But for the annuities the President will have the greatest difficulty in raising the £2000,000 he wants, unless he imposes fresh taxation.—Reuter.

PEACE GESTURE TO DE VALERA

"Ireland And Britain Cannot Live Apart"

LONDON, August, 4.

The mere refusal to take the oath of allegiance could not absolve President De Valera and his followers from lawful allegiance to the Crown, declared Sir Thomas Inskip, Attorney-General, speaking at Stranraer.

He added that the British Government had done nothing to suggest that Mr. De Valera's action was a deliberate step towrds severance of the Imperial connection.

"Government's offer to submit the case of the land annuities to arbitration remains open. The only obstacle is Mr. De Valera's inexplicable resolve not to agree to a tribunal wholly drawn from the Empire. Failing arbitration, Government are willing to negotiate either on the basis of things as they now are, or on the restoration of the status quo before Mr. De Valera impounded the annuities." Sir Thomas Inskip declared that the obstacle to peace was something bigger and deeper than the miserable wrangling over the annuities. "There is no reason to suppose that the Irish especially the farmers are blind to the solid advantages of Dominion Status, value of which is being demonstrated in the farmers' experience by the bitter fruits of Mr. De Valera's election programme. Ireland and Britain cannot live apart. Sooner or later they must reconcile their fiscal differences."—Reuter.

STEEL CHIEF OF U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

It is announced that Lamont, who has just resigned the Secretaryship for Commerce on account of his differences with President Hoover on the question of relief of unemployment, will be elected President of the American Iron and Steel Institute.—Reuter.

THESE WORLD RECORDS

—:o:—

LONDON, August 5.

Los Angles.—The following are further results of the Olympic games:—

500 metres final:—Beccali (Italy) first, Cornes (Great Britain) second, Edwards (Canada) third. Time 3 minutes 51-2/10 seconds. which is an Olympic record. Won gy three yards.

Women's eighty metres hurdles final:—Didrickson (United States). Time 11-7/10 seconds, which a world record.—Reuter.

GIRLS TO GO TO WAR!

PARAGUAY FEVER STILL ON

BOLIVIA FEARS BLOCKADE

LONDON, Aug. 4.

According to an evening despatch from Paris, Bolivia has responded to the League of Nations' appeal to submit her dispute with Paraguay to arbitration. As Paraguay has already replied similarly, immediate danger of war seems to have been avested.

Meanwhile, reports from the countries concerned are not so reassuring. Both are mobilising fast and the Asunciot (Paraguay) ahthorities are issuing gas masks to the population as they anticipate a Bolivian air raid as the first sequel to the declaration of war.

At a Paraguayan River port, the police were obliged to force out of transport boats, civilians anxious to go to the war zone as volunteers.

Hundreds of young girls are besieging the Ministry of War clamourning for instruction to use rifles and children parade the streets singing the national anthem.

The Bolivian Foreign Minister fears that the state of war will lead to a blockade of the country by the neutral countries which will be to the advantage of Paraguay, since that country has free access to the Paraguay river.

Argentine has so far contented herself with announcing her disapproval of the war and her refusal to recognise any territorial annexations secured thus.

The Foreign Minister is optimistic that a peaceful settlement will shortly be reached.—Reuter.

TRANSFER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

Volunteer Asked To Leave British Territory

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 4.

It is reported that last night about 150 political prisoners from the Sabarmati jails were removed by the Kathiawar Mail and transferred to Nasik, Visapur, and Yerawada Jails. Mr. Vadila Seth is one of these.

ASKED TO LEAVE BRITISH TERRITORY

One of the volunteers, who were arrested for searching Swaraj in darkness on Tuesday night, is made to leave the British limit as he was found to be the subject of the Gwalior State. Others two are released.

MYSTERY OF CURRENCY NOTES

One Bohra merchant of Manekchowk, after getting his gold, worth Rs. 1075, cashed, returned to his shop placing the notes of Rs. 1,000 in his outer pocket. On returning to his place, while searching the money in his pocket, he found, to his surprise, that it had disappeared. so he lodged complaint at the Manekchowk police station.

ELECTROCUTED

A youth aged 27 who is a resident of Dhanasutar's Street, and a relative of Seth Motilal Hirabhai had a fatal accident, having come into contact with live electric wires.

CONSTABLES ATTACKED

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

A Hathras message says that two police constables on duty were attacked in darkness, by two men carrying a spear and a lathi. Both policemen were injured seriously. One of the assailants was overpowered and arrested. The other escaped.—A. P.

P. O. TO PAY DAMAGES

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Mr. R. Saigal, of the Chand Press, has been awarded damages amounting to Rs. 50 by the Munsif of Allahabad in a case brought against the Secretary of State for India for failure to communicate news of the detention of copies of the "Bhavishya" in the post office.—A. P.

ELEVEN TO ONE!

Indian Victory Over Japan In Olympic Hockey

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4.

In the Olympic Hockey Tournament India beat Japan by eleven goals to one. Gyan Chand and Roop Singh netted four each and Kermit Singh three. Japan responded through Inchara.

The Indians' display was brilliant, particularly their attack.

The Japanese defence was very strong. Despite the score of one to eleven, the Japanese goalkeeper Hamada made marvellous and miraculous saves from all angles.

At half-time, the Indans were leading by four goals to nil.

Nagata Kon was the outstanding Japanese player. Inchara's goal, which came midway through in the second half, was the first scored against Indians since the last Olympics.—Reuter.

NEW RUPEE LOAN?

—:o:—

There are various rumours in the local market that the Government of India are about to issue a new rupee loan in the near future. Sales of treasury bills have been suspended, although there are heavy maturities of treasury bills this month and Government have to re-pay about Rs. 11/- crores on October 1, for the unconverted portion of six per cent. 1932 Bonds.

Government have to pay about Rs. 79/- crores during the coming three years and with a view to reducing floating debts, it is very likely that a long-term loan will be issued together with conversion terms.

NO CLOCK TOWER FOR CHOWPATTY

BOMBAY, Friday.

In a letter to the Municipal Corporation, the Commissioner forwards his remarks on a proposition regarding the erection of a clock tower with a Swadeshi electric clock at Chowpatty sea shore. The probable cost of the structure with the clock has been roughly estimated at Rs. 21,300. I do not agree with the statement he says, that 'great inconvenience is caused to the public' visiting the Chowpatty sea shore for want of such a clock. The clock if provided would at best be an amenity for which the expenditure involved cannot be justified in the present financial situation might however mention that an offer was made to me some time ago by one of the citizens to meet the cost of the proposed clock tower on certain conditions. This offer has not yet been confirmed. If and when it materialises it would be possible to comply with the suggestion. But until then I am afraid the project cannot be seriously contemplated.

OCTROI ON GHEE AND SUGAR

—:o:—

Refund Not To Be Abolished

The Law, Revenue, etc. Committee of the City Municipal Corporation considered the question of abolition of the refund on the re-export of the Town Duty on ghee and sugar at its recent meeting and resolved to recommend the Corporation not to countenance the proposal as it would, while not benefiting the Corporation, appreciatly damage the trade of the City in those items by diverting twe articles completely to Kathiawar ports, which are already competing in this respect with Bombay.

CHARTS OF GOVT. BUILDINGS

—:o:—

Alleged Recovery From Arrested Youth

CALCUTTA, August 4.

A Bengali youth, alleged to be Debesh Ray Chowdhury, has been arrested by the Khulna police. On search of his person, charts of the treasury buildings at Khulna and Barisal and other Government buildings are alleged to have been recovered.—A.P.

MEETINGS GALORE AT OTTAWA

Money Conference Fiasco

OTTAWA. Aug. 5.

The monetary conference has revealed little likelihood of unanimity, and it will probably be content to establish general principles regadding steady inter-Empire exchange rates pending a world conference.

Anglo-Indian conversations are making good progress. The same is the case with the discussion between the Dominions for trade treaties among themselves. South Africa is particularly active negotiating with India, Canada and the Free State.

Potential British exports to Canada to the value of £40,000,000, are involved in the wide range of articles on which Canada has offered Britain a more generous treatment as a 'quid pro quo' for British preference for Canadian primary products.—

The Canadian delegation's proposals were submitted to the United Kingdom delegation this morning. It is authoritatively stated that they are distinct and clean cut and comprise wheat, lumber, fish, meats, including bacon and live cattle, butter cheese, vegetables, fruits and metals, including copper, nickel, zinc and lead. Conversations concerning the proposals were of short and adjourned to enable the United Kingdom delegation to examine them over the week-end.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN MARKET

—:o:—

Chance For British Steel

LONDON, August, 4.

Proceedings at the Ottawa Conference opened yesterday when Mr. Bennett, at the meeting of all the delegations, extended congratulations Mr. Baldwin, on reaching his 64th birthday. Subsequently, the work entered on a new phase when the first official meeting took place between the delegations of the United Kingdom and Australia to discuss the possibility of conclusion of a mutually satisfactory agreement. Australia has been in possession, for six months, of particulars of commodities for which the United Kingdom desires an extensive market in Australia. The most important are textiles, iron and steel products and boots and shoes. The United Kingdom is ascertaining from the preliminary talks, requirements of Australia in United Kingdom market.

The discussion, which lasted hour and a half, covered whole range of trade exchange between the two countries, will be resumed to-morrow Friday.

INDIA AND ENGLAND

In the evening a meeting place between the United Kingdom delegation and the Indian delegation. The latter are especially interested in coffee, linseed and other products. A similar meeting with other dominion delegation will follow. The Canadian Premier and his colleagues are expected to meet the United Kingdom delegation this morning.

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